TO SOLIES LIES TO SOLIES T

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NEW YORK, MARCH 29, 1873

[PRICE, 10 CENTS. \$1 00 YHARLY.

## LOWELL MILLS.

JUDGE COWLEY has prepared a special paper for the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor, which contains much interesting matter respecting the manufacture and manufacturers of Lowell.

These manufactures are mainly cotton and wool, the former employing 520,000 spindles, 13,000 looms, 3,000 male and 7,500 female operatives; and the latter employing 65,000 spindles, 1,000 looms, 1,000 male and 2,000 female operatives. Besides the hands employed in the cotton and woolen mills, upward of one thousand men are engaged as machinists, carpenters, box-makers, etc. The population of the town is about 45,000, the best estimates of the nationality of its inhabitants giving native Americans, 23,000; Irish, 15,000; French Canadians, 4,000; English, 2,000; Scotch, 500; miscellaneous, 500. The average age of hands employed in the mills Judge Cowley puts at thirty years, of whom a very large portion are children. In 1867 the children's ten-hour law was passed, and, in accordance with its provisions, the manufacturing corporations have made a regulation that no child can be employed in the mills who is under the age of fifteen years. Neither law nor rule is, however, generally enforced, as a

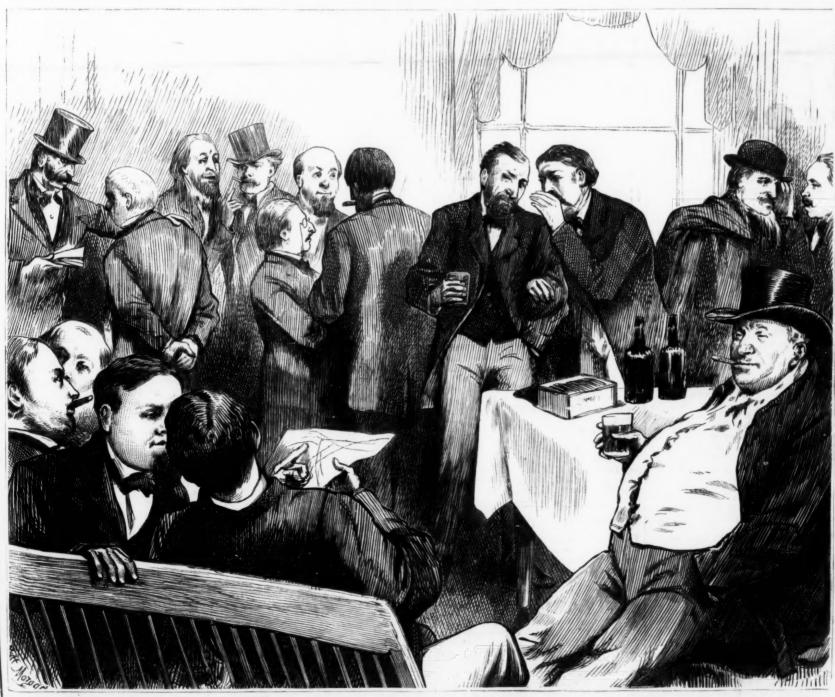


NEW YORK CITY.—INFANT HYENAS IN THE MENAGERIE AT CENTRAL PARK.—SEE PAGE 41.

desire for gain leads parents to overstate the ages of their children for the purpose of obtaining for them positions in the mills; and in this regard overseers, superintendents and employers are frequently guilty of collusion, it being to their interest to wink at an irregularity which will redound to their direct advantage by enabling them to keep their mills running at full capacity.

An evidence of the size of the floating population of Lowell is found in the fact that for the last six years more than 1,200 poll-taxes have been assessed annually, but not collected, because the assessees have left the town. A year's work, it is stated, averages 275 days, a week's work 64 hours, or nearly 11 hours per day. Some few establishments have adopted the ten-hour system, and there is also a small percentage of piece-work done, the pay for which is a trifle higher than for day labor; but, in the main, from sleven to twelve hours is the working day in the principal mills. The wages of employés is sufficient to give to women from \$3.60 to \$3.75 per week over board, and to men from \$1.20 to \$2 per day over board. The prevailing diseases are general debility, this mainly among the women, and lung affections.

The daily wages for women is from \$1.26



NEW JERSFY.—LOBBYISTS IN A COMMITTEE-ROOM OF THE LEGISLATURE, AT TRENTON, ON MARCH 10TH, MARSHALING THEIR FORCES FOR NEXT DAY'S VOTE ON THE GENERAL RAILROAD BILL.—See Page 41.

to \$1.29, and for men from \$1.86 to \$2.60. From these wages it is estimated that one-half her closet. "But"—and—"but"—and so the of all the operatives save money, one-quarter she or the he goes quit! of all the operatives save money, one-quarter by them are enabled to just make both ends meet, while the remaining quarter find them insufficient for their support, and run into debt. the vices found among the mill-hands, drunkenness is the most common among the men, while among the women violations of the law of chastity are far from infrequent. Both evils are mainly owing to the class of people now employed in the mills-a class greatly inferior to that of fifteen or twenty years ago, when Lowell was to a large extent peopled by young men and women from the gricultural districts of New England, who had received at least the groundwork of a solid education before entering upon factory life, who had a goodly share of self-respect, and who had been trained in the strict religious school founded by the Puritans. Now the in-habitants of Lowell are nearly one-half foreigners, whose education, self-respect and religion are equally lacking, and the result is a lowering of the entire moral tone of the town. On the whole, however, the manufacturing classes in Lowell are intellectually and morally very far above the men and women engaged in similar employments in the English and Continental mills, and probably above the intellectual and moral average even of the majority of American operatives. The lyceums. public libraries and reading rooms to be found in Lowell are freely used by the mill-hands, and the statistics of the libraries show that the books most read treat of the arts and sciences, or are works of reference or histories.

### FRANK LESLIE'S

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PRANK LESLIE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

NEW YORK, MARCH 29, 1873.

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WHAT do the leading "maudlins" of the public mean by their sills murderers? First, they exclaim against the murderer. Next, they would hang him to a lamp-post. Then, they clamor at the law's delay. Next, they abuse the Judge, as bribed, who grants a stay of proceedings. Finally, when the murderer is under the shadow of the gallows, he finds himself a hero

The "dog of the pavement," who knocked his victim on the head, or who cut his throat, or who blew out his brains, when the clink of the hammer and the sound of the saw indicate that the gallows is being erected for him, suddenly finds himself the centre (and the lion too) of eminent lawyers and philanthropists of benevolent, tearful women, and weak-minded individuals. His crime has thus given him a wonderful social stride. He finds himself in a position to which his wildest dreams could not have aspired. And so murder becomes a good It is a profession leading to social re-De Quincy was not wrong, it would seem, when he satirized murder as a "Fine

Distinctions without differences find "chop logic" advocates in every circle. A kills B But if A did not intend to kill B, A is not guilty of murder. But, then, A knocks B on the head in a most unprovoked manner, with a bar of iron. He did it without premeditation (they say), because the "gentlemen were strangers."
Therefore A did not intend to kill B. A insults ladies who are under the protection of B. remonstrates. A (thus the aggressor) responds that he will "give B hell." Accordingly he kills B. Therefore, there "was a quarrel." Therefore, B may be excusably killed "in the heat of passion." A shall be made a hero. His punishment shall be commuted. Or. "A was drunk." Therefore, all the A's may get fore, all the A's may drunk and kill, with impunity, because they

Honor to Governor Dix for his rebuke of such nonsense; for it were better to abolish capital punishment than thus to stultify our

The Insanity "dodge" and the Chemical "dodge" are pretty nearly reducing criminal law to a farce in its administration.
We almost incline to the opinion that Insanity should never be entertained as a plea; that it should be left for determination, after judgment, by experts. In the great majority of cases this plea is false. And as for "chemical analyses" these are becoming contemptible. The Sherman case, on the confession of the woman, proves that the doctors for the detense did not understand what they were talking about. A man is in health. A woman gives him medicine. It appears that she has a mo-tive to kill him. He dies suddenly, of no defined disease-his symptoms are not under

What monstrous stuff and folly is all this And yet such have been the features of the most prominent murder trials of the past three More: In the Foster case, after the Vears. General Term and the Court of Appeals had both determined the offense of Foster to be murder, General Dix was besieged to assume the functions of a Court, and to review the law of the case!

## A FREE MARKET FOR MONEY.

A MEMORIAL on the Usury Laure, sent to the New York State Legislature consideration MEMORIAL on the Usury Laws, recently demands the most attentive consideration by that body. It is signed by about thirtyven hundred merchants belonging to the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, Board of Grocers by dry-goods merchants, drug and paint merchants, and many others engaged in different branches of the wholesale trade, all of whom represent the borrowing class. They declare that the Usury Laws are a burden rather than a To present their ideas, we quote benefit. from the memorial: "Legal restrictions upon the rate of interest are utterly ineffectual a protection to borrowers; 'loaning op prevent free competition among crations' enders; the average rate of interest rule higher under such a system than it would without any attempted legal regulation." They would, therefore, abolish all such laws, except so far as they may be necessary to fix the rate of interest when not specified by con-tract. This would be to abrogate all penalties for usury, and leave money a free article in the market.

For many reasons, we agree with the memorialists. The lender may not actually charge in excess for taking the risk of prosecution under usury laws; but, nevertheless. the risk is an element in the current value of money by which he is unconsciously influenced for, when such lender is unwilling to directly disregard the law, he will lend, at a legal rate to others who are less scrupulous, and who exact (in the most needful times always) the highest rate they can get from a borrower. Else such lender would withdraw his money altogether, because he received no compensa-tion for the increased risk of lending. In this money is really made higher than it would be in a free market. And if the large capitalists will be benefited by the annullment of the Usury Laws, logically, borrowers of small sums of money, on bond and mortgage, must share the good in this reform.

It is only the usurer who really wants usury It is he only who is really benefited by such restrictions on loans as drive out the timid and scrupulous from competition

The reform ought to be gradual in the usury laws, to protect existing contracts, and shield the borrowing community from such extortion as might naturally follow a too sudden

## GENERAL GRANT AND CUBA.

GENERAL GRANT has been talking with a Of Herald reporter. If his facts only corresponded with his assertions, all would be pretty well—for example, there would be solid peace in Louisiana, and the Indians, instead of murdering people, would be on the highway to civilization.

Among other things, the President hope that Cuba will be free, without American intervention in any way. How does the President reason? Spain formally re-pledges herself to adhere to Cuba. At the reception given to Minister Sickles, special pains were taken to inform him that "Spain was resolute in defense of her territorial integrity." The President of the Cortes remarked: "We may consider as dissipated those shadows and fears which patriotism may have harbored with re spect to the integrity of our territory, which, if it has been assured in the past by the valor and resolution of Spaniards, is now the more assured by the love and the decision of a people among whom there might otherwise possibly have arisen an opinion unfavorable for Spain

Such is the disposition of Spain. She as sumes, from our friendly recognition of her "Republic." that the United States have abandoned their prejudices in favor of Cuban free-From what facts, then, does General Grant reason on the Cuban Question?

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

FROM advance sheets of the Report of the Commissioner of the Census, on Manufac tures, we gather a summary of the manufact tures of the country, which shows an aggregate of growth unparalleled in modern history We select a few of the more striking facts presented by these remarkable tables. manufacturing industries of the country, which nearly doubled in the value of their products from 1850 to 1860, much more than doubled from 1860 to 1870. New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts took the lead of the States in the order named in 1850, and have kept it. Khode Island has multiplied its annual profive times in twenty years. The growth of manufactured articles in the three States first stood by the faculty. Poison is found in the named may be concisely told as follows—the men, who are to move in three columns—one

stomach. The same kind of poison is found in | figures representing millions of dollars, and | from the Caspian, one from Orenburg, and one the value of the annual product :

|               | 1850. | 1860. | 1870. |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| New York      | 23714 | 379   | 785   |
| Pennsylvania  |       | 290   | 712   |
| Massachusetts | 158   | 25534 | 554   |

Though the largest actual increase of manu facturing since 1850 was in the Eastern and Middle States, yet by far the largest proportional increase has occurred in the new States of the Northwest. Each new State has increased wonderfully, while all the old Slave States show a remarkable degree of energy in manufacturing. So far as both the new Western and old Southern States are concerned, the tide of progress in manufactures has set in ce the census was taken, with more, force than ever, and if the census were taken to-day, a very gratifying result would be seen.

Nothing more forcibly exhibits their rapidity of growth in population and all that make up civilized communities than the astounding caps which the Northwest have taken in the manufacturing line in the past ten years. Iowa mounts up from \$14,000,000 to some \$46,000,000; Michigan, from \$32,000,000 to \$118,000,000; Minnesota, from \$3,000,000 \$23,000,000; Indiana, from \$42,000,000 to \$108,000,000; Illinois, from \$57,000,000 to \$205,000,000; Missouri, from \$41,000,000 to \$206,000,000; and Ohio, from \$121,000.000 to \$269,000,000. The entire West—as well as the North—tells but the same story of enormous gains in the value of manufactured products in the past decade. And all these figures, as a foot-note apprizes us, do not render full justice to the manufacturing industries of the country. For in the tables for 1850 the statistics for mining, quarrying and fishing are included, whereas they do not appear in those for 1870. With this explanation gains which we have pointed out become still more astonishing. Under a fully restored Union and fraternity, and a reformed Government, who can forecast the wonderful future of prosperity in store for the United States?"

### EXEMPTIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WE give below the exemptions from Bank W ruptey, in prominent States, as embraced in the General Bankrupt Law, and in the nendment, which not only allows these State Exemptions, but allows them against all liens, no matter how or where acquired, as well as all debts contracted before its passage—the decision of any Court to the contrary notwithstanding. It is worthy of note that some of these exemptions will cover all the property of a very large number of the people in the country, most of whom are small farmers, or merchants, or mechanical men. The Inequality feature of the Laws will also attract attention

Including the \$500 exemption allowed by the Bankrupt Law, the total exemption in each of the several States would be as follows; Maine, \$2,000; New Hampshire, \$1,300; Vermont, \$1,500; Massachusetts, \$2,000; Rhode Island, \$750; Connecticut, \$1,400; New York, \$2,500; New Jersey, \$1,000; Pennsylvania, \$800; Delaware, \$600; Marviand, \$600; Virginia, \$3,500; West Virginia, \$1,200; North Carolina, \$2,000; Sonth Carolina, \$2,000; Forda, \$7,500; Georgia, \$3,500; Albaman, \$3,500; Mississippi, \$5,500; Arkansus, \$7,500; Texas, \$4,000; Tennessee, \$2,500; Kentucky, \$2,100; Missorii, \$3,000; Indiana, \$500; Illinois, \$2,000; Michigan, \$2,600; California, \$7,500; Colorado, \$4,500.

## RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

THE impending contest between the Empire of Russia and the Khanate of Khiva, at first blush, looks absurd—as if a dwarf should contend with a giant. The casual observer would only call to mind the fact that the sovereign of Khiva stands alone, without allies, a feeble chief of nomad tribes. But, thirty years ago, these Khivans repulsed and de-stroyed a Russian invading force of twelve thousand men, and so purchased for themselves the immunity from attacks which exists Russian strategy, if persevered in must win

the end. But many obstacles intervene. which cannot fail, in the recital, to interest the general reader. The geographical position of the Khivans renders their State a stumbling-block in the road of Muscovite conquest. Khiva is an oasis, surrounded on all sides by a desert. But those portions of the desert which lie west and north to the Khanate are within the nominal limits of Russia. Khiva intrudes itself, and intercepts communif the Czar Asiatic provinces; and, from its central position, it threatens several surrounding points at the same time. The chief ports of Russia on the western shore of the Caspian-Alexandro vosk to the north. Krasnovodsk to the southare within easy rush of the Uzbeck horsemen of Khiva, and can be effectually prevented from assisting each other. To the northeast. Khiva menaces the Russian lines on the Jux-aries and on the Irgizth; to the northwest, those on the Emba; and, two or three hundred miles north of the Emba, lies Orenburg, the headquarters of Russian civil and military organization in that part of the Empire.

Of course, Russia may concentrate her huge strength, and surround her adversary. She has now about thirty thousand men in Central Asia ; and a moderate effort, with her pres ent railway system, will double the number. According to the last intelligence, the Russian Government have decided on a campaign against Khiva, with a force of twelve thousand

from Tashkend. And still the Russian Gov-ernment professes that it does not desire the annexation of Khiva—a statement which we regard as a diplomatic falsehood.

The oasis—the Khanate, in other words—is

a highly productive, well-peopled soil, irrigated by the River Oxus, and its story runs back beyond the dawn of Oriental history— the tradition and record of the mixed Touranan and Iranian elements, wedded together by long submission to hereditary government and fanatical adherence to the tenets of Islam. Khiva—the capital—according to Vambery, consists only of three or four thousand mudhouses, surrounded by a wall of mud. But the men of the environs are born horsemen, of Tartar ancestry, accustomed to war and robbery, and of the finest character in Central Asia. The Uzbeck is the leading race.

### THE DOOM OF FOSTER.

I't is a solemn thing to think of a young man like Foster, under the shadow of a felon's, death, surrounded by all that can make a young life happy—a devoted wife and sympathizing friends. Sad, sad indeed, to read the recital, from day to day, of his looks and words, his hopes and fears—of the keen joy with which he clung to the straw hope of commutation, and the bitter plunge into despair which followed the Governor's final All of this record is toraction in his case. ture to every sensitive mind who reads it. And equally sad is it to see the foolish Stokes, blind to his sure fate, carrying himself like a sprig of nobility in the Tombs, patronizing the murderers, as if he were not also a willful murderer.

All of this is touchingly sad. But sadder is the contemplation of our Diseased Public Sentiment, which—so far as capital crime is concerned-seems to be governed by no sense of Justice. It is all caprice, all impulse, all senti-ment. Our love for the law—for that Law which is the common guardian—to uphold which we make all sacrifices, even to that of life itself (when forced to such extreme to sustain Authority)—this respect for law should so pervade the public mind as to be the one temporal thing paramount. A murderer's case is not a personal matter. It is simply an abstract question so far as the poor wretch is concerned who reddens his hands in human blood. A jury who convicts may recommend to mercy-but, nevertheless, their record of conviction must stand. Shifting the responsi-bility thus does not alter the law or the facts. Hence, when the law solemnly adjudges the penalty of death, he is simply treasonable igainst the law who endeavors to prevent its legitimate execution.

Saddest of all, in the contemplation of the cases of murderers—saddest of all, is the crime. And, either crime must triumph, or the law must be sustained. If Sentimentalists will thus regard this issue, they must perceive how much in the wrong they are to contribute more disease to a state of the public mind already so far demoralized that the administration of criminal law has become little better than a farce.

## THE BOA CONSTRICTOR.

REPORT from the General Land Office A REPORT from the General Ashows that 178,000,000 acres have already been granted to various corporations—or more land than is contained in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa added together. The grant to the Illinois Central alone contained 2,595,053 acres, all of which has been sold for the benefit of the road, except 630,000 acres—which is held at from eight to ten dollars per acre. The entire value of this property is estimated at thirty millions, and the net revenue is about \$300,000 per year. Of the hundred and twenty-five millions given to the Pacific Road, we have frequently spoken in these columns.

The monopoly in New Jersey costs that peo-ple no less than \$10,000,000 annually, by depressing her commercial and agricultural interests. In Illinois there is another deter-mined railroad fight. In 1851 the Legislature of that State allowed the Central to fix its own rates on fares and tolls. In 1869 and 1870 the Legislature passed a law by which Commissioners were directed to classify the railroads of the State and establish a maximum rate of passenger-fare for each class. But the Company defied the Legislature, and went on as before with their enormous rates for freights and travelers, until they have griped from the people the amount of the tax which they pay into the State (of seven per cent. on the gross earnings of the road), and which was the consideration that induced the Legislature of 1851 to allow the Central to fix its own rates.

Well does an able Western contemporary describe Monopoly as "a shadowy monarch and a "growing monster"—Corporations with no bodies to wound, and no souls to save. They crush little States like New Jersey; they defy large States like Illinois; they incline the balance of Justice in the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States, they elect Presidents, they purchase Senatorial places. must subject themselves to the public will, or the entire nation must witness a dangerous convulsion.

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their favor the Radical Republicans combine as against the Liberal Republicans.

## THE ENGLISH QUESTION.

A T last dates Mr. Disraeli still refused to ac-A cept office. Parliament has reassembled Mr. Gladstone had audience with the Queen The probability, most generally accepted, was that the leader of the Liberals will resume office. It is thought that his Cabinet will remain unchanged. It may be taken as a truth that Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby cannot, and that Mr. Gladstone is personally unwilling to, carry on the Government of England. This is pretty much the political situation just now. A compromise Ministry is spoken of, but there are great difficulties in the way of that. There appears to be no line of general policy upon which such hybrid government would agree. The alternative is either an appeal to the country and the election of another Parliament, or the Gladstone Cabinet to remain in power to carry out the general policy of the Liberals, with an abandonment or modification of the Irish University measure. It is not often that the offices of administration in England go begging for men to take them, but the political situation at the present time is peculiar. If Mr. Gladstone wished to retain effice, and were determined to do so, he could, no doubt, overcome the present difficulty. There may be some foundation for the rumors at the clubs in London that Earl Granville is to be Premier and Mr Cardwell, Chancellor of the Exchequer. still think Mr. Gladstone will have to guide the ship of State for some time longer, unless he meet with a more signal defeat on some other measure in l'arliament.

THE failure of the Juvies in the recent flagrant cases of Tweed and Scannell to agree, has naturally aroused public indignation, and brought the Press and the intelligent portion of the community to consider whether Trial by Jury is after all the remedy adapted to the The best mear in the view that there is a radi majority shall control the verdict. The present system undoubtedly brings to the task of deciding important questions men who are, beyond all peradventure, the worst that could be selected for such a purpose. But so long as we are hampered by the legal fiction that intelligence is repugnant to impartiality, little can be expected in the direction of reform. On one point we offer a practical suggestion. No radical change can be made which shall be of any practical utility, except by an amend-ment to our State Constitution. And, there-fore, instead of our legislators introducing Bills of more than doubtful constitutionality on the subject, the efforts of all who feel the necessity of a change in this direction should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Constitutional Commission now in session, to induce them to submit such alterations as will accomplish the object; and then, by convincing the public of the propriety of such amendments, secure a popular verdict in their favor.

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THE Treasury has prepared a table which shows the value of exports of all manufactured articles, with the single exception of arms and ordnance stores during the first two-thirds of the years 1871 and 1872. In 1872 the total reached \$33,547,879, as against \$26,730,792 in 1871. This table shows a general increase of nearly 26 per cent, and a decline in only six articles and classes of arti-cles of thirty-six which are reported. The later reports of the year, not yet issued, will make a still more favorable showing. There is no article that makes a more satisfactory exhibit than leather, which is rapidly becoming a leading item in our export trade. The prospect now is that the European market will take not only all our surplus leather, but will compel us to increase our production to supply the growing demand. But other articles are also exhibiting a healthy activity; and so far from there being any reason to fear that the balance of trade against us will go on inod ground for hope that we may at no very distant day be selling very much more than we buy. All these indications point to a brisk domestic trade, as well as to an extraordinarily active foreign business

GOVERNOR WALKER, of Virginia, in a recent message to the Legislature of that State, has recommended the assumption by the Federal

Monopoly must be met at the ballot-box. It cannot much longer bribe its way in spite of suffrage.

A further objection is, that the scheme tends to Centralization and Consolidation. The South has soon enough of the hence tion. The South has seen enough of the benefits of so-called "paternal government." We believe that its true interest now consists in being let alone.

> THE Report of the State Commissioners of Fisheries, recently published, contains many matters of great interest. The process of artificial hatching has proved a great success upward of seven million young shad have lately been added to the population of the waters of our State. The ordinary yield heretofore is estimated at about one mil-lion. The experiments of the Commission-ers have demonstrated that the shad will thrive in the rivers whose only outlet is into our great lakes. An immense quantity of other fish will be distributed in various parts of the State, and the prospects are that, within a few years, this class of food will be so plenty as to reduce its price to one-third of the present rates.

# LETTERS FROM JUNIUS.

NEW SERIES-No. XVIII.

ROMANCE AND DRAMA.

ROMANCE AND DRAMA.

WE are in the midst of the Romance of Politics, and of its Drama, as well!

Is it not romantic to see a Congress, convicted—in the man—of partnership in corrent lobby jobbing; and, also, of voting to screen their guilty comrades, winding up their session—not with remorseful tears—but by the passage of a Salary Bill, under such a lead as Mr. Butler's, which abstracts from a Treasury that is filled to the tune of hundreds of millions by the sweat of tax-payers laboring to pay the debt of a war, thousands of dollars for each of these rogues, as "back pay"? Is it not sensational to see these scamps pocket this money with as little remorse as the Fare Fanker exh bits when he swallows up the gold of his dupes? If this be not romantic, it is only because the practical villainy of these brazen creatures outstrips the imaginative view of their knaveries.

How long will a patient people endure these things?

It was a trifle romantic to read President Grant's

It was a trifle romantic to read President Grant's

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sectional nate by standarding the Democrats and warring on the ghost of the dead Rebellion. He is a shateful and shameless political incendiary and sectional mountebank.

Recently he has acted two conspicuous parts. Under the "management" of General Grant, Mr. Morton did the "Heavy Man." in the Louisiana drama. As one of the Senate Committee to which Louisiana was referred, he declared Judge Durrell's order—on which the pretense of the Kellogg Government entirely and solely rests—to be "extra-judicial" and "unwarranted." Then Mr. Morton, by his tactics, forced the Kellogg Government on Louisiana as a Government "de facto," to be upheld as such by Federal bayonets.

When the curtain dropped over that performance, the versatile Senator Morton promptly "reappeared" in a li the Opéra Bouffe of his own manufacture. Discovering that the Radical Republicans were near sinking under the weight of the load they had been packing, he padded himself out in the "pure" and "constitutional" armor of the Old Fathers, and assaled Mr. Caldwell's election to the Senate, on the score of "bribery" and "decency"! Here was as fine a specimen of burlesque as Don Quirotte exhibits, or as Offenbach presents in General Baum in the "Grand Duchess"—or in the Reverend Mr. Calchas, that spiritual adviser of the wives of Menclaus and Agammemmon, who figures in "La Belle Hélène." Nothing in burlesque can exceed Mr. Oliver P. Morton in his star rôle, when he costumes in Washington's court robes, and enacts the part of the Patriot.

To be sadly serious: This Morton buffoonery is a repreach to the Opposition leaders. Why are our great men silent in the midst of such appeals for leadership and organization?

P. S.—Since Congress has adjourned probably until December next, these Letters will cease, as a Regular Series. Meanwhile, "Junius" will perhaps occasionally ask his numerous and very indulgent readers to hear him.

Total.....\$624,500,000

EXCLUSIVE of women, merchants, gamblers and idlers, there are 7,000 Chinese in San Francisco, engaged in various trades and employments, averaging one dollar each per day for working days, amounting to \$2,184,000 per annum. The total assessment of the entire Chinese population of that city and county, says the Chronicle, including real estate, personal property, manufactures, money on hand, etc., amounts to less than \$600,000 in valuation, producing a tax, if every cent of the same should be collected, of about \$9,000 a year—a small amount for so large a class to contribute toward the expenses of government. The expenditures of these people amount to about twenty cents per day, so that more than one million and a half dollars is every year sent from the city of San Francisco to China from the working classes alone.

A news item from Rome states that Mary Queen of Scots is to be canenized, promoted, in fact, from a doubtful position in history to the status of St. Mary of Scotland. Of course, to justify this, strong evidence of her innersence of her non-complicity with the control of the process of her non-complicity with the control of the life, by the sea, beauty in the Karka Field, and of non-essent to who waterly, and rindicate the character of her from whom Queen Victoria really derives her Languistry came to the sovereignty of the British Languistry Came would be a conclusive reply to the labored hostility of Froude, which has represented Mary Stuart as not much better than a beautiful criminal.

MR. GLADSTONP, who has just resigned the Premiership, took office on the 9th of December, 1868, succeeding Mr. Disraeli, after the latter had suddenly vacated the Premiership without waiting for the assembling of Parliament. The Gladstone Ministry underwent several changes in 1871, and narrowly escaped defeat on several important measures, but it has triumphantly carried the Army Bill, the Ballot Bill, the Education Bill and the Irish Disestablishment Bill; and its history accordingly fills an impertant page. If Mr. Gladstone is finally overthrown, it will be by the combined efforts of the High Church Party, which has unsformly opposed his ecclesiastial and educational measures.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL has been elected Sena George S. Boutwell, has been elected Sena-tor of the United States from Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Wilson. The election is for four years, the remainder of Mr. Wilson's unexpired term. There is a special reason for public satisfaction in Mr. Boutwell's election. His opponent was Henry L. Dawes, one of the Cr dit Mobilier Congressmen—a man who has taken advantage of a reputation for honesty to make his position as a repre-sentative of the people a source of illegitimate profit. Had he been chosen Senator, the fact would have been universally regarded as compromising the good name of universally regarded as compromising the good name of the people and Legislature of Massachusetts.

THE result of the New Hampshire election though superficially unimportant, is really of great sig-nificance. It was probably the quietest State election that has taken place in this country for the last twenty. It is a state of the continuing in power. But they are beaten; and while they have the State Legislature and will be able to elect their candidate for Governor, they have lost what is for more important, the three members of Conwhat is far more important, the three members of Con-gress. Messrs, Hiobard, Bell, and Parker, all Prices is and all members of the last Congress, are to observe They all of them voted against Ben Butler's robbery Bill enabling each member to take \$5,000 extra pay.

THE most authentic reports place the total number of indians within the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, at 300,000, which probably approximates the truth. Of these there are about 70,000 in Nebruska, Kansas and the Indian Territory; 32,000 in Minnesota and the States cast of the Mississipp; 65,000 in the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Wyoning, and Idaho; \$4,000 in Newada and Territories not previously mentioned; and 48,000 on the lacket slape. Of this whole Indian population it is estimated that not more than \$6,000 or probabled in the scriptories and heave than \$6,000 or probabled in the scriptories and before the same of the scriptories. Indian population it is estimated that not 8,000 are included in the various hostile bane

THE Bureau of Statistics reports that the

THE NEW York State Assembly tabled a mothe New LOPK State Assembly tabled a ino-tion to consure Congress for its action in the Cridit Mobilier corruption case; for increasing the salaries of the members for past services; and to censure the Pre-sident of the United States for signing the Bill which doubled his own income from official service.

A REMARKABLE phenomena was witnessed recently in the town of San Ignacia, Sinaloa, Mexico. There was quite a shower of quicksilver, and fine drops of mercury falling everywhere, and covering the plants. The inhabitants collected many drops to preserve as mementoes of this singular shower, and samples have been secured for scientific analysis.

have been carried through with the aid of an unscruptious lobby, plain folk may well stand aghast at the costiness of the luxury called Congressional legislation.

Tite great sea-serpent, which has been a myth for ages—Olaf Magnus, who died nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, describes it as two hundred feet long, black, and with a hairy mane—is not wholly discredited in England, where doubt long has been "the forder of the day." The Globe, one of the oldest of the London daily journals, announces that "a ship captain has arrived at New York who declares that on his woyage home from Hong Kong, in south latitude 29 degrees 36 minutes, east longitude 179 degrees 45 minutes, east longitude 179 degrees 45 minutes, the great sea-serpent passed before the eyes of himself and his crew. The creature, which moved within six feel of the vessel and was plainly seen by all on deck, was at least fifty feet long, of a dark brown color, and ornamented with black spots." It states that "it must not be supposed that sea-serpant evidence is always contemptible, however vague and inconclusive. The accounts of the monsters seen from her Magesty's ship Declatus in 1848, and from the Castilian, in 1857, are above suspicion, and have never been disproved.

EXCLUSIVE of women, merchants, gamblers and idlers, there are 7,000 Chinese in San Francisco, engaged in various trades and employments, averaging one dollar each per day for working days, announting to \$2,184,000 per annum. The total assessment of the entire Chinese population of that city and county, says the Chronicle, including real estate, personal property, manufactures, money on hand, etc., amounts to less than \$600,000 in valuation, producing a tax, if every cent of the same should be collected, of about \$9,000 a year—a small amount for so large a class to contribute toward the expenses of government. The expenditures of these people amount to about twenty cents per day, so that more than one million and a haif oldlars is every year sent from the city of San Francisco t official answer to the British note making a demand for damages in consequence of raids by Mexicans on British Honduras. In the answer the Government says it will do everything in its power to prevent a repetition of these depredations, but refuses to entertain the proposition for damages. The Government also hopes England will not carry out a threat contained in its note, to invade the territory of Mexico should its demand for compensation not be conceded, and declares that the Republic has always observed its lawful obligations. The Teait d'Union says the religious troubles are apparently reverring. A short time ago a priest, clad in the garb of his suder, spaced in the streets and protested against the onforcement of the liberalizing law in regard to religious worship. The Government has issued an order. at the law must be the operation Protestantism is making rapid progress throughout the republic. This spread of Protestantism gives great of ones to the Calinde priesthood, who are using every means to prevent its grawth and encumeribe its influence. The consequence of their efforts has been the occurrence of several deplorable scene

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE Ninth Regiment Band have announced

THE concerts lately given at Steinway Hall the colored "Hampton Students," was quite merito-

Sothern still attracts large houses at Wal-

lack's, and Boucicault appears with success at Booth his new play, "Daddy O'Dowd." Nilsson was re-engaged at 6,500 francs a night to sing at St. Petersburg. This is a larger salary than over paid previously to any artist in that city.

A NUMBER of new features have been added to the spectacle of "Leo and Lotos." Fresh songs and dances, a troupe of aerobats, a Swiss warbler, and a man-ape are some of the new attractions.

The chef d'anure of Carl Maria von Weber, "Der Freyschutz," was produced recently at the Academy, to a full house, with fine effect, Madame Lucca distinguishing herself in the famous Cantable and Scena

"FALSE SHAME" is to be revived at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and "Uncle Sam" is to be preented at the Grand Opera House. Miss Olive Logan's diag, "A Business Woman," has taken the boards at the Inion Square Theatre.

THE Brussels journals say that Wagner's onnhauser" obtained an immense success at the attre de la Monnaie. The artists were several times edied, and the orchestra was greatly applauded for its naid execution.

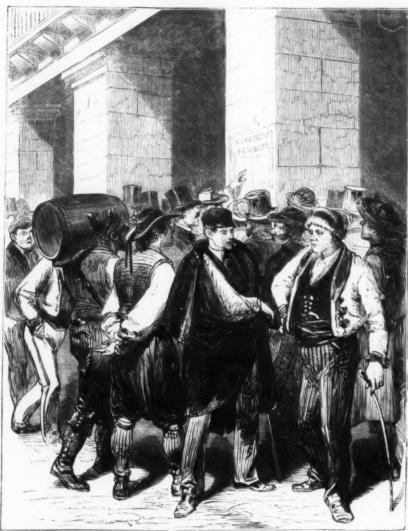
A FLOWER-BASKET, presented to Madame ca, contained a card, which announced the intention the Ninth Regiment to pay a particular bomage of re-et to the great prima donna by marching past her ac, in Feurteenth Street.

AT the Winter season of Italian opera eperas were necessary to make the program etive—"Il Conte Ory," "L'Elisir d'Amore," here," and "Cosi fan tutte."

M. SARDOU has sent to Mr. Daly for a package of American newspapers of the largest size, to be use in the first act of "Uncle Sam," when the French Govern ment allows the piece to be played in Paris. The act is supposed to take place on a Hudson River steambout, an each of the passengers will be busy reading an immens newspaper when the play opens.

Government of the debts of all the States. The Governor argues with ability the point, that such a course will neither produce any general embarrassment, nor necessitate any increase of Federal taxation. As a part of his scheme, it is proposed that the Fattes shall place themselves under solemn restrictions not to incur any future debt except for current expenses. Inasnuch as some of the States are largely in debt, while others owe comparatively all the normalization of the manufacture of the proposed measure is the strongest objection to it—an objection which A Patti-Mario concert took place in Mon-

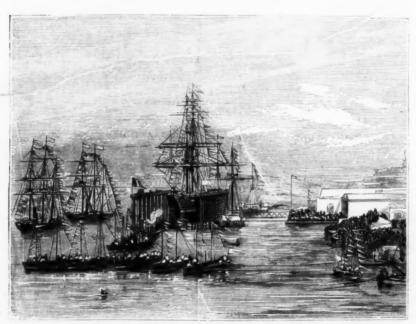
# The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated European Press.—See Page 43.



SPAIN.—PROCLAIMING THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT MADRID.



SPAIN .- ATTACE ON THE HOTEL-DE-VILLE AT BABCALONA.



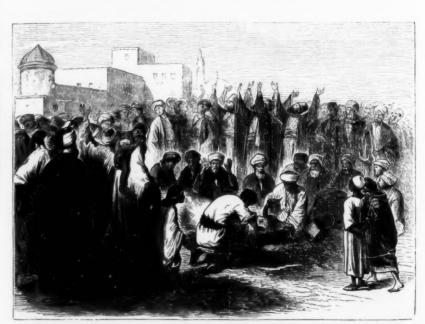
MALTA .- INAUGURATION OF THE CLARENCE HYDRAULIC DOCK.



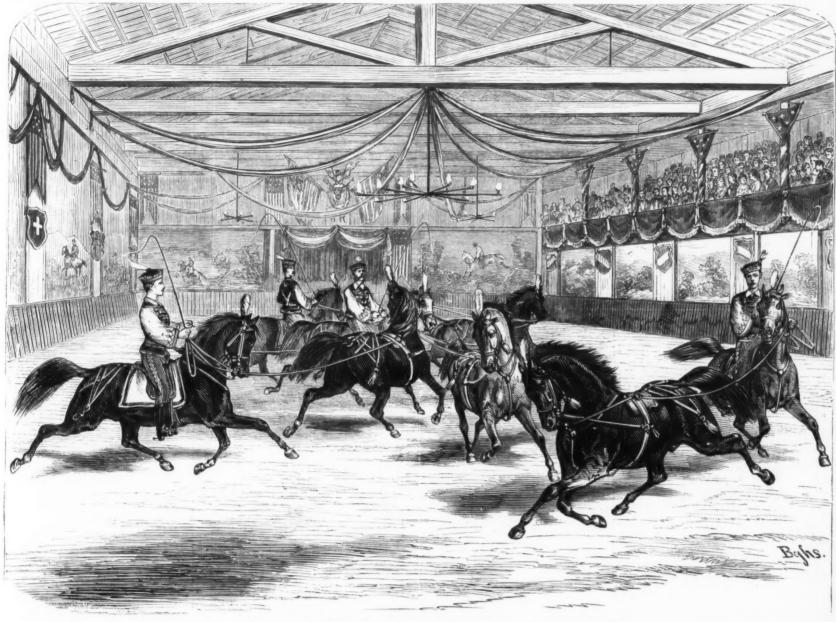
SPAIN.-DEPARTURE OF THE EX-KING AND QUEEN.



PORTUGAL .-- THE KING OF PORTUGAL VISITING H. M. S. "CHALLENGER" AT LISBON.



EGYPT.—SACRIFICE OF ANIMALS BEFORE THE PALACE OF EL MIHIEH AT CAIRO ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRINCE ROYAL'S MARRIAGE.



LONG ISLAND .- FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE RIDING ACADEMY IN BROOKLYN-THE "HUNGARIAN POST."

## BROOKLYN RIDING CLUB.

BROOKLYN RIDING CLUB.

THE Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Brooklyn Riding Club on Wednesday evening, March 12th, at the Brooklyn Riding Academy, was crowded by a very select audience of ladies and gentlemen, who evinced immense interest in the novel exercises. At No. 470 Pacific Street, in the City of Churches, the Academy is located, and affords a favorable opportunity for indulgence in equestrianism. On this occasion the most expert riders of the Club exhibited their skill.

The programme was opened with the performance of Verdi's Overture to "Nabuccodonazar," by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, under L. Conterno. Then followed the "Ungarische Post," which was executed by Messrs, Max Nieter, Charles Diendonne, Gustav Spiegel and Adolph Busch. This is the subject of our illustration, and merits a short description.

Each gentleman rode one horse, and guided another by means of long reins, after the manner of the Hungarian Post-riders when carrying the mail. The performers presented the most picturesque and peculiar figures, displaying great skill in their evolutions, and eliciting the heartiest applause.

In its entirety the programme was entertaining and gratifying to the spectators. The quadrille, under the guidance of Mr. William Walter, the Director of the Academy, was worthy of special commendation.

## YOUNG HYENAS AT THE CENTRAL PARK.

OUR illustration of these animals, on the front page, is from a sketch made at the Central Park Menagerie when the infant hyenas were only two weeks old. Their mother was very indignant at being watched by strangers, and made considerable noise. She was so uneasy, the keeper said, whenever anybody came near her cage, that she picked up her offspring, and carried them all about it.

about it.

The little creatures were not at all pretty, nor could they be considered playful. Still, they were not half so unpleasant to view as their dam. In her over-solicitude she has killed one of the cubs by trying to hide it from the inquisitive gaze of visitors. The other youngster is alive and well.

## HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

U. S. SENATOR - ELECT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

U. S. SENATOR - ELECT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE original of the portrait we publish, and who is now so well-known as the Secretary of the Treasury and United States Senator-elect of Massachusetts, was born at Brookline, in that State, January 28th, 1818. He is a lawyer by profession, and began his political career in 1842, when he entered the Legislature of his State, where he remained until 1850. In those days he was a Democrat. But later in life, about the year 1854, he left the ranks of his party, with whom he differed on the Kansas-Nebraska Issue. He afterward became one of the leaders in organizing the Republican Party of Massachusetts.

He was a member of the Peace Congress in 1861, and was elected to \$he House of Representatives at Washington the following year. He served in every succeeding Congress until called to President Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury.

Of his career in this capacity it is not the purpose of this article to treat. His actions, successes and

term of four years he will fill.

The contest for this post, which was decided on Wednesday, March 12th, was very close for a day or two previous between Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Dawes, the result of the vote.

failures, if any there be, are all known to the public.

Just now he takes a new departure—from the
Treasury for the Senate Chamber. What his course
here may be remains to be seen. He succeeds
Henry Wilson, the Vice-President, whose unexpired
term of four years he will fill.

White Major Tarbox and Colonel Charles G.
Greene.



GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, U.S. SENATOR-ELECT OF MASSACHUSETTS. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. W. BLACK, BOSTON.

## RAILWAY LOBBYISTS OF NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY.

THE citizens of New Jersey have never watched the proceedings of its Legislature, since 1831, when it granted the Camden and Amboy Company the entire railroad monopoly of the State, with closer interest than during this Winter. The recollection of the perpetration of the Stanhope fraud was so fresh, that greater swindles were, this year, anticipated. Knowing ones received intimation that several important schemes were to be brought up, and Trenton swarmed with professional lobbyists and railroad men.

The complexion, personnel and actions of the Senate and Assembly are well understood. There is, however, an unsatisfied curiosity to learn something of the composition of the third house, or lobby, a branch of the State Government devoted to "fixing things" before trusting them to official consideration.

The railroad interests of the present session may be briefly summarized:

to "fixing things" before trusting them to official consideration.

The railroad interests of the present session may be briefly summarized:

Bill No. 3, providing for the construction of a through road from Philadelphia to New York, was introduced in the Assembly on the first day of the session. It was supported by Cortlandt Parker, Esq. as counsel, and such gentlemen as Colonel A. B. Berthoud, Colonel Livingston, Samuel K. Wilson, and Mr. Hamilton, who was regarded as the prime mover in the Stanhope fraud. The Bill was opposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through General Irick, General Robert F. Stockton, Colonel John G. Stevens, President of the United Railroads of New Jersey, and G. M. Dorrance. The Bill passed the Assembly. The Opposition then introduced in the Senate a Bill providing for the same work over the same route; the only difference was in the names of the incorporators; and the higher body passed it.

On Tuesday afternoon, March 4th, amid the most intense excitement, the Senate rejected Bill No. 3 by a vote of 11 to 10. It is doubtful whether a similar spectacle was ever before witnessed in either House. President Taylor called for a strong police force, and was obliged to order the galleries to be vacated. Imprecations and threats, unqualified assertions of bribery and treachery, were passed from mouth to mouth. The railroad excitement had attained its height. On the following day the Assembly, in passing the General Railroad Bill, somewhat toned the popular indignation. The principal friends of this measure were—Augustus C. Canfield in the House, and John R. McPherson in the Senate, while Senator Cutler of Morris County is considered the father of the Free Railroad Bill, somewhat toned the senator cutler of Morris County is considered the father of the Free Railroad Bill, somewhat toned the senator cutler of Morris County is considered the father of the Free Railroad movement in New Jersey. The Bill authorizes any number of persons, not less than fifteen, to organize for the construct

Russling.

The passage by the House of the General Railroad Bill was followed by a few days of quietness, ending on the 12th. A new danger was recognized by one party in the call of a Bill to incorporate the

Hudson and Pelaware Railroad Company of New Jersey. It will be remembered that when the antimonopolists had passed Iill No. 3 to the Senate, the opponents introduced therein a counter-pritant in the form of a Bill differing only in the names of incorporators. These tactics were turned by the friends of the Free Railroad Bill upon the monopolists. The new Bill is almost identical with that defeated in the Senate, the incorporators showing a new deal of strong names. It passed the House, on the 13th inst, by a vote of 49 to 6.

In making a tour of the hotels to sketch a few of the most prominent characters, we entered room No. 7 in the American House, the recognized head-quarters of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and a general rendezyous for the advocates of miscellaneous schemes; then room No. 1, in the new wing of the Trenton House, where the Penneylvania Railroad arranges its cards; then the State Street House, where Hamilton, of Bill No. 3, was pacing the hallway, near his room; and afterward the "United States," where, in passing from room to room, we accosted many Scuators, Assemblymen, lobbyists, and journalists. The active characters are nomadic in disposition, and familiar faces suddenly appeared, like Jacks-in-thebox, in the most unexpected manner.

The first character to attract attention is Barclay Haines, a Quaker, who has spent fifteen or sixteen Winters at Trenton. He is the largest man at the Capital, if not in the State, and has the reputation of being one of the most indefatigable workers the lobby has ever known. The case and childish innocence with which he adulterates the discipline of his society with affairs of the world's concern are samply delicious. Having a horse much the worse for years and steady work, he coaxed it into a condition of passable beauty, and set out one day, with much fear of the righteousness of his course, to dispose of it. Meeting an acquaintance, similarly provided, he accosted him, cheerfully:

"Yea, Friend; he is a valuable worker."

"Yea, F

animal there!"
"Yea, Friend; he is a valuable worker."
"Friend, does thee know I've been thinking it about time to renounce this world's luxury, as unbecoming to one of my quality? The spirit of our discipline is opposed to such indulgences. If thee knows, Friend, of any of the world's people who want a good horse, I'd thank thee to indite me the news."

news."
"Going to sell out, eh? Well, what d'ye say to swapping with me?"
"Ah, Friend! thee knows it's against our disci-

An, Friend: thee knows it's against our obser-pline to practice such worldly customs; but if thee is in earnest, I'll tell thee what we'll do. We'll hitch our horses to yonder rail, and then neither of us will go home on our own horse. Does thee under-stand?"

will go home on our own horse. Does thee understand?"

The hint was taken—the exchange effected. The acquaintance soon discovered the helplessness of his prize, which refused to go to its new home. Becoming enraged, he turned about and caught up with Friend Barclay, who was serenely pursuing the even tenor of his homeward journey.

"See here, Friend, what does thee mean by giving me a spavined horse for a good one?"

"Friend, I'm surprised at thy manner."

But you must swap back."

"Swap again? Ah, Friend! hast thee forgotten that our discipline forbids such worldly transactions? My conscience will compel me to acknowledge this affair, and the Friends may forgive one transgression, but they! In ever forgive me for plunging with worldly haste into a second. Friend, I bid thee good day." worldly haste into a second. Friend, I bid thee good day."

And off he drove, with the advantage of the

Every visitor is treated to this story, which serves as an introduction to the Friend. He acknowledges, biographically, that he "is a Quaker by trade, but doesn't practise much." He is the guardian-spirit of the Tuckerton Railroad, a man of much lumor, and appears to wear the discipline as his coat. It is said that, in leaving a committee-room, an old-fashioned clothes-rack, placed against the door, fell inward. Not knowing, in the darkness, what it was, he bent to save his head, and, in straightening himself, caught up the rack between the middle and upper bars, and, starting forward, fell into the entry, to the great danger of the building. The discipline was immediately suspended for five minutes, and a storm of worldly imprecations ensued, such as has seldom been experienced. Friend Haines is under the protection of Fish-Commissioner Slape, who somewhat resembles General Logan in physique.

United States Marshal Plummer, of Salem, was a Every visitor is treated to this story, which serves

somewhat resembles General Logan in physique.
United States Marshal Plummer, of Salem, was a
State Senator for three years. Previous to that he
was a Sheriff, and, during his term of service, hung
a man named Treadwell. It is gravely stated that,
shortly after, he visited New York city for the first
time, and, walking to a hotel, asked for a room.
Being answered that all were occupied, he became
indignant, and inquired:

indignant, and inquired:
"Do you know, sir, who I am? I'm the High
Sheriff of Salem."

indignant, and inquired:
"Do you know, sir, who I am? I'm the High Sheriff of Salem."
"I don't care if you're High Sheriff of the Infernal regions; you can't get a hang-out here."
The marshal is interested in the North and South Jersey Railroad project.
Robert Russling, before mentioned, has resided in Trenton during nearly twenty sessions of the Legislature. He is tall, thin, with iron-gray Burnside whiskers, wears a straight silk hat on the fore part of his head, and his hands have long been in close intimacy with his breeches-pockets. He has the air of a soldier on the defensive.

Mr. Hamilton, of Stanhope memory, is a tall gentleman, of dark, lowering physiognomy, reticent, and inclined to be brusque in conversation. The story told of the glaring fraud is, in effect, that the Bill granting permission to construct the Stanhope Railroad in Somerset County passed the Senate and two readings in the House. While awaiting the final reading, a few copies of the Bill, with an interpolation giving the managers the most arbitrary powers inserted, were printed, and on being called, the Clerk, i.em. Reeves, omitted the additional clause, and the Bill passed, receiving the signatures of the Speaker and the Governor. The particulars of a land improvement scheme, combined with this, caused, no doubt, several Senators to vote against the Bill No. 3, through fear of trickery.

Colonel William J. Sewell is represented as the

to vote against the bin No. 3, through the strickery.
Colonel William J. Sewell is represented as the right-hand man of Colonel Scott. He is rather thickset, with prominent forelead and light mustache, and reminds one of General Banks.
Another leading character is Frank F. Patterson, who has known Trenton legislatively for twenty

Another leading character is Frank F. Patterson, who has known Trenton legislatively for twenty years. He is lively as a cricket, and deaf, though it is claimed that the intensity of this affliction is a matter of pure affectation. He is also Engrossing Clerk of the Senate, and during the excitement of the defeat of Bill No. 3, his friends claim that he became so nervous that he leaped from a window in his room to the ground, to escape a prospective assault by the indignant spectators. He denies the heroism of the escape, saying he only opened the window to relieve the Senate Chamber of cigarsmoke.

moke.
Mr. G. M. Dorrance is a quiet, genial gentleman, lawyer by profession, and a resident of Bristol, a. He is one of the best railroad authorities in

the State, and is said to watch matters for the Pennsylvania Company.

We must not omit to mention "Pon" Davenport, an aged gentleman, who has occupied a retired seat in the gallery of the House for many years. They say no one knows his business, his habits, or his residence. He never encourages conversation, and is utterly unapproachable.

The real life of the session is made up of the conferences and tricks of some of these persons, and others of less importance. It is by no means unusual for one to have a tumbler shied at him from a window in an opposite wing, a pitcher of water dashed over him, while asleep, from the transom, a pound of dried crackers or smoking-tohacco scattered between the bed-sheets, or his clothing abstracted. The joility of hotel life begins about eleven o'clock, when, like a cannual party, the inmates make a tour of each other's rooms, discuss and arrange the details of important Eills, square up accounts, and have a good time generally.

The scene represented in the illustration is at the headquarters of one of the important railroad companies, and shows a number of the lobbyists arranging for the next day's vote in the Legislature.

## INNOCENT: A TALE OF MODERN LIFE.

MRS. OLIPHANT.

Author of "Salem Chapel," "The Minister's Wife," "Squire Arden," etc.

CHAPTER XI .- AT HOME AND NOT AT HOME.

CHAPTER XI.—AT HOME AND NOT AT HOME.

A LL the events of that evening passed like a dream over the mind of Innocent. The warm, cushioned, luxurious room, with its soft carpets, its soft chairs, its draperies, its fullness and crowd of unfamiliar details, the unknown faces and sounds, the many pictures on the walls, the conversation quick and familiar, carried on in a language which to be sure she knew perfectly, but was not accustomed to hear about her—all bewildered and confused her. She sat and looked at them with an infantile stare of half-stupefied, dull wonder, not altegether understanding what they said, and not at all taking in the meaning even when she understood the words. She made scarcely any response to their many questions. She said "Yes" when they asked if she were tired, but nothing at all in reply to her aunt's warm and tearful welcome. She had felt no curiosity about them before she arrived, and she did not feel any curiosity now. They were new, and strange, and wonderful, not to be accounted for by any principles within her knowledge. They placed her by the fire, they took off her hat and cloak, they established her there to thaw, and be comforted.

"Dinner will be ready directly—but will you have a cup of tea first?" said Mrs. Eastwood, stroking her lank hair.

"No." said Innocent, "I am not ill." She thought, as was natural with her Italian training, that tea was a medicine.

"Would you like to go up to your room before dinner, or are you too tired, dear?" said Nelly.

"I will stay here," said the gurl. This was how she answered them, always gazing at the one who spoke to her, and ever turning to give a wistful look at Frederick.

"Let her alone," he said. "Don't you see she searcely understands you? Innocent, are you very

at Frederick.
"Let her alone," he said. "Don't you see she

scarcely understands you? Innocent, are you very much tired? Should you like to go to bed? or are you able to sit up to dinner?? She looked up at him, instantly responsive, and put out her hand to him.

She looked up at him, instantly responsive, and put out her hand to him.

"Are you to sit up to dinner?" she asked. "Then I will too."

"I am the only one she knows," he said, turning to the others, half in deadly terror of being laughed at. "I hope I am old enough to sit up to dinner," he said, carrying off a little confusion in a laugh; "but I confess after all this traveling I am tired, too."

"Let me look at you, Frederick," said Mrs. Eastwood. "I see you are better. Why didn't you write, you unkind boy? Nelly and I would have gone over to murse you—"

"No. no," he said; "a journey at this time of the year is no joke. That was the very reason I did not write; and then, of course, I was anxious to get on to poor Innocent, who was being made a victim of by all the ladies, the doctress and the clergywoman, and all the rest—"

"Was she made a victim of?" said Nelly, looking at the newcomer in her easy-chair, with doubtful wonder.

I took her out of their hands," said Frederick "I took her out of their hands," said Frederick, with a delightful indifference to facts; "they would have sent her to you with a Pisan outfit, a peasant costume for anything I can tell. I found the poor child living in the house all alone, not even with a maid, and a dark ghostly dismal sort of house, which you would have thought would have frightened her to death."

"Poor child!" said Mrs. Eastwood. "Oh! that is dreadful! Were you frightened, my poor dar-

"No." said Innocent, glancing at her questioner quickly, and then returning to her habitual gaze upon Frederick.

This was not encouraging; but, of course, Frederick had been her first acquaintance, and she had come to know him. His mother dismissed him summarily to wash his hands before dinner.

"Don't think of dressing," she said; and Innocent was left alone with them. She sat quite passive, turning her eyes from one to the other with a wistful sort of fear, which half amused, half angered them. To be sure, in her fatigued state, there was every excuse to be made,
"You must not be afraid of us, my dear," said Mrs. Eastwood; "Nelly and I will love you very much if you will let us. It will be a great change for you, and everything is very different here frowhat it is in Italy. I have fived in Italy myself when your poor dear mamma was a young girl like you. Do you remember your mamma, Innocent?"

"No."

"I think you must remember a little. You are

good to her—or whether or no," said Alice, under her breath.

"Take care of me? He promised to take care of me," said Innocent, with her eyes lightening up; "I do not want any one else."

"He, meaning your cousin?" said Alice, grimly. "Frederick. I like his name. I cannot remember the other names. I never have been used to see so many people," said Innocent, at length bursting into speech. "Shall I have to see them every day?" she continued, with a dismal tone in her voice. The corners of her mouth drooped. At this thought she was ready to ery again.

"Go to your bed," said Alice, authoritatively. "If I thought you knew what you were saying, my bonnie woman, I would like to put you to the door. The creature's no a changeling, for it says its prayers," she added to herself, when she had extinguished the candles, and left the stranger in her chamber: "but here's a bonnie handful for the mistress," Alice went on, talking to herself while she arranged Mrs. Eastwood's room for the night, "and plenty of mischief begun already. She's no like her mother, which is a comfort; but there's ane that is."

Nobody heard these oracular mutterings, however, and nobody in the house knew as much as Alice did.

was the appeal of everything and nonlocent?"

No. you remember your mamma, Innocent?"

No. you must remember a little. You are not like her. You must be hix the Vanes, I suppose. How different like the visit of everything and everythody must be in the right of everything and everything everything and everything and everything and ever Nobody heard these oracular mutterings, however

were clubed, the windows drapped to their feet, the room crammed with perture, beside, inflow, and wall closed and crowded upon her as they do upon the room of th Hudson and Pelaware Railroad Company of New | the State, and is said to watch matters for the | were clothed, the windows draped to their feet, the | settle down afterward into the personal attendant

step out to the club for half an hour to see what is going on. It is rather a fine night.

"But, after your illness, Frederick."

"Oh, I am all right," he said, going out of the room. If I am obliged to tell the truth, I must say that I do not think his departure was any great loss to his mother and sister.

"Are all young men coxcombs like that, I wonder?" Nelly said.

"Hush, Nell: you are always hard, upon Frederick. Most of them are disposed that way, I am afraid; and not much wonder, either, when guist affatter their vanity. We must teach Innocent not to be so demonstrative," said Mrs. Eastwood. She sighed again, remembering her friend's warning.

"Perhaps, Jane Everard was not so much in the wrong, Nelly, after all."

"I suppose the people who take the worst view of everything and everybody must be in the right sometimes," said Nelly, indignantly—a saying in

a day kept the house lively; this was one of those accidental floods which obey, as philosophors tell as, some funtastic law of their own, like the number of undirected letters put into the post-office. Two gentlemen arrived among the latest, both of whom had hoped to find the ladies alone, and who grimned and shook hands with each other, and told each other the news with the most delightful amnability, though their internal emotions were less sweet. They arrived together, and as the room was still tolerably full, they became each other's companions, and stood in a corner talking with the most confidential aspect, after they had shaken hands with Mrs. Tastwo d. Nelly was at the other extremity of the room, at the door-window which opened into the conservatory, talking to Sir Alexis Longueville, a man with a rent-roll as long as his name, whom both the gentlemen I have mentioned regarded with unflavorable feelings.

"Usuppose men are jealous of him," said Nelly. "Oh dear, yes, men are very jealous of each other. If you think a girl can have been out two seasons without perceiving that—"

"I am sorry we should have given you such a bad opinion of us. I am at a loss to understand," said Mr. Molyneux, solemly, "what kind of creating the man could be who would be jealous of an old road like Longueville."

Nelly colored with pride and shame. "He ought to have a label on him, then, to warn the ignorant. Not knowing what his crimes are, I cannot judge him; he is very amusing, that is all I know."

"And that, of course, makes up for everything; and when any one ventures to warn you, Miss Eastwood, instead of listening, you turn your displeasure against the unfortunate man who feels it on his conscience."

"Mr. Molyneux," cried Nelly, quickly, interrupting him, "I don't know what right one gentleman, whom mamma knows, has to warn me against and whom mamma knows, has to warn me against and when mamma knows, has to warn me against and when mamma knows, has to warn me against and with the conscience."

unfavorable feelings.

"What do you suppose people see in that old ass, Molyneux?" said Major Railton, "that everybody kootoos to him?"

"His money," said Molyneux, sententiously; and for ten minutes more these gentleanen crushed Sir Alexis under their heels, as it were, and ground him into powder, though no feminine spite could be involved in their proceedings. He was not an old man, the was a cymeal, middle-aged man of the world, who, notwithstanding his romantic name, had sustained a great many prosaic batterings and fierce encounters with the world. He had come to his lortane after his youth was over, and after he had a arred to think badly enough of most people about hom, an opinion which was not altered by the great social success he had when he reappeared as Sir Mexis, after a somewhat obscure and not much respected career as Colonel Longueville. It was now generally understood that this hero, the worse for the wear, was disposed to marry, and, indeed, was en the outlook for a suitable person to become Lady Longueville; a fact which his kind but vulgar sister, Mrs. Barclay, who had married a millionaire, made known wherever she was received. He was 'looking for a wife.' Major Railton and Mr. Molyneux, in their corner, were both aware of this fiet, and both of them were extremely bitter upon Mrs. Eastwood for allowing him, as she did quite placidly, to stand talking to Nelly "for hours," as Mr. Molyneux expressed it afterward.

"What a pity that the best of women should be so mercenary!" he said to his companion.

"They will give anything for a handle to their names," said the misanthropical major, stroking his mustache, with discomfiture in his countenance. He had come with an estimate in his pocket for the work that had to be done at the stables, and hod calculated on an hour at least of confidential talk.

And Nelly stood and talked to Sir Alexis, pointing out to him quite eagerly the different flowers that thrust their pretty heads against the glass, peering into the room. He knew about flowers. This

would not do? which was going a very long way. Time, however, and Mrs. Barclay's horses, could not wait for ever, and at last the baronet was borne away.

"Come to me soon, Nelly, dear, and finish what you have begun," said that lady, whispering, in her ear, as she took leave. Finish what she had begun! Nelly had no idea what she could mean. By this time most of the visitors were gone, and Nelly, after a few muntes' talk with the pair at theother end of the room, proceeded to execute some business which she had been kept from doing before. "I am sure Major Railton and Mr. Molyneux will excuse me," she said, "but I must get my primroses now before any one else comes in—"

"I don't think you will find any," said Mrs. Eastwood, making her a sign to stay. But it was getting dark, and Nelly, who was perverse, pretended not to understand. In the conservatory her whitefurred jacket and little basket were lying on a chair. Before she could throw on the wrap, Molyneux had joined her. "I think Railton has some business to talk about," he said, aloud. "May I come upon the flowering expedition? Gathering flowers by moonlight has quite a poetical sound."

"It is too cold to be poetical," said Nelly. There had been just enough between this girl and boy to give them both a thrill of the heart when they went, out of sight and hearing, into the stillness of the garden, where, indeed, to tell the truth, few primposes were as yet to be found. It was one of those lovely nights of early Spring. The sky in the west was still full of color, a pink flush extending far into the blue. The gorgeous sunset clouds had broken up, but this great rose-tinted pavilion still stood, spreading out its film of lovely color over the house. On the garden side there was a stretch of clear sky, untinged by this dispersing vail of glory; clear, somewhat cold, pale, and luminous, with one star set in the midst of it; and, separated from this bine hit of heaven by billows of fleecy cloud, a soft, clear, young moon in her first quarter. It was cold, but t

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against the unfortunate man who feels it on his conscience—"
"Mr. Molyneux," cried Nelly, quickly, interrupting him, "I don't know what right one gentleman, whom mamma knows, has to warn me against another. Mamma is the person to be spoken to if there is really anything to say."

He did not go on in the same tone. He became suddenly lachrymose, as young men in love are permitted to be on occasion.

"Miss Eastwood," he said, dolefully, "there have been times when I have ventured to think that you would not quite place me on the same level with the last newconer—"
"Oh, no," said Nelly, with compunction, "I beg your pardon, that was not what I meant. We have known you a long time, Mr. Moiyneux, and I am sure have always looked upon you as—a friend."

"Well, as—a friend," he said, in the same pathetic tone, "night I not be allowed to say something when I saw that you were being deceived? Dear Mrss Eastwood, could I stand by, do you think, knowing all I do of you, and see a man making his way into your esteem under false pretenses?"

"Making his way into my esteem?" cried Nelly,

tenses?"
"Making his way into my esteem?" cried Nelly, with frank laughter. "Please don't be so solemm. You can't think surely for a moment that I cared for that old Sir Alexis!"

You are quite sure you don't?" cried the lover,

You can't think surely for a moment that I cared for that del Sir Alexis!"

"You are quite sure you don't?" cried the lover, brightening up.

"Sure! Now didn't I say it was all jealousy?" cried Nelly, laughing; but when she had said the words she perceived the meaning they might bear, and blushed violently, and stopped short, as people in embarrassing circumstances constantly do.

"You are quite right, as you always are." said Molyneux, stoping, too, and putting himself directly in front of her. He put out his hands to take hers, if he could have got them. "Yes, you are right," he said: "you are always right. I should be jealous of an angel if he came too near you. I am jealous of everybody. Won't you say something? Won't you give me your hand? I don't care for anything in the world but you, or without you."

"Mr. Molyneux!" cried Nelly, drawing a little back, with her heart beating and her cheeks burning, in the soft, starry twilight. He had got her hands somehow, in spite of her, and was advancing closer and closer. How unforeseen and unintended it all was! Neither of them had meant anything half an hour ago of this tremendous character. But Molyneux by this time felt sure that his life depended upon it, and that he had thought of nothing else for ages; and Nelly's heart beat so loud that she thought it must be heard half a mile off, and feared it would leap away from her altogether. Their voices grew lower and lower, their shadows more confused in the young moonlight, which made at the most but a faint outline of shadow. There grew to be at last only a murmur under the hare branches, all knotted with the buds of Spring, and only one blot of shade upon the path, which was offly whitened by that poetic light. This happened in the Lady's Walk, which was on the other side of the lawn from the elmirces, narrower, and quite arched and overshadowed with branches. The pink had scarcely gone out of the sky overhead, and the one star was still shining serenely in its luminous opening, when the whole business was over.

ing: but then matters were delightfully arranged for such interviews in the leafy demesne of the Elms.

"Oh, dear! I have forgotten my primroses," said Nelly, "and what will they think of us indoors?"

"Never mind; Railton has been very busy talking to your nother about bricks and slates," said Molyneux, with a laugh of irrepressible triumph.

"Oh, hush! What has poor Major Railton to do with it?" she said. She was leaning against a limetree, a spot which she always remembered. It was cold, but neither of them felt it.

"Look! all the sunset is dying away," said Molyneux. "It would not go, Nelly, till it knew how things were going to turn out. "Go not, happy day, from the shining fields—"

"Don't talk nonsense—you should say, from the sodden lawn," said Nelly, "Let us get the primroses now, or what can I say to mamma?"

"We shall both have a great deal to say to her. She will never once think of the primroses, Nelly."

"Oh, don't call me 'Nelly' so lond; some one will lear you. Must we go and tell directly!" said the girl, with a half-whimper, which the foolish young man thought celestial. This to be said by Nelly, a girl who had never in all her hife kept a secret half an hour from her mother! The fact was that she wanted to have the telling herself, and quaked at the thought of presenting this ardent personage to her mother, and probably having her dignity compromised before that mother's very eyes by "some of his nonsense." Nelly was very shy, and half ashamed of coming into the light and looking even her wooser himself in the face.

There were but a very few primroses, and these were half frozen, cowering among their leaves. Young Molyneux carried away a little cluster of them, and gave another to Nelly, which was not placed in her basket, and then they made another final round of the garden, and walked down the cim-tree avenue solemnly arm-in-arm.

"This is how we shall walk about everywhere ten years hence, when we are sober old married tense the said."

it is over. Calls are the stundest of all things. If people would come in in the evening, as they do alread—but English people will never understand."

"Your visitors were not all stupid, I think," said Melyneux, warming with the heat of combat.

"Oh no; Sir Alexis, for instance, was very mansing," said Nelly, feeling by instinct what was coming, and defying her fate.

"You seemed to think so," said the young man, with the loftiest tone of disinterested comment.

"And induced I did think so; he is excellent company," said the girl.

Thus, the first parallels of warfare were opened, The pair went on quite beyond the bit of lawn whose the primroses grew, and the red in the west stretched out as if to cover them, and the moon in the east looked down as if it were langing over some battlement of heaven to watch. Nelly's delicate asstrils had dilated a little with a sense of enoing battlement of heaven to watch. Nelly's delicate asstrils had dilated a little with a sense of enoing battlement of heaven to watch. Nelly's delicate asstrils had dilated a little with a sense of enoing battle, and as for Mulyneux, he held his he of high like a warshorse.

"Yes, I am aware that ladies take that view

There is an east wind, I fear," he said, in the very midst of the discussion about the plumber.

"I told Nelly to wrap herself up," said Mrs. Eastwood, calmly.

She was scarcely alarmed even when the two entered, somewhat flushed and embarrassed, as soon as Major Railton, who, poor man, had an engagement, had withdrawn, breathing fire and flame.

"What a color you have, Nelly, said Mrs. Eastwood, innocently. "I suppose it is the wind. The major tells me it is in the east. You should not have stad out so long. Come to the fire and warm yourselves, both of you. I see you have got no primroses, after all."

"There were none," said Nelly, guiltily, putting her hand over the little cluster in her belt. "It is too cold for them; but I don't think I ever was out on such a lovely night."

"You have no idea how beautiful it is," said young Molyneux—and then he took his leave in the most embarrassed way. When he clutched one of her hands and held it fast, and groped in the durk for the other, Nelly thanked heaven in mingled fright and gratitude that she had put a stop to his intention of at 'once telling her mother. What night he not have done before Mrs. Eastwood's very eyes?

"But, Nelly," said the mother, when he was

might he not have done beather, when he was gone, "you should not have staid so long out of doors. I don't want to be absurd, or to put things into your head; but Ernest Molyneux is quite a young man, and very nice-looking, and just the sort of person to have stories made up about him—and, really, what object you could both have, wandering about on a cold night, except chatter and non-sense—"

Nelly was kneeling before the fire, warming her cold little fingers. At this address she sidled up to her mother's side, and put her flushed cheek down on Mrs. Eastwood's silken lap, and began with the most coaxing and melting of voices:

"Mamma!"

It is not to be wondered at if an event like this.

"Mamma!"
It is not to be wondered at if an event like this, happening quite suddenly and unexpectedly in an innocent young house which had not yet begun to afflict itself with love-stories, should for the moment have eclipsed everything, and put the strange inmate and all the circumstances of her first appearance at once into the shade.

(To be continued.)

### PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

# Reading Proclamation of the Provisional Government at Madrid.

As soon as a majority of the Cortes voted for a Provisional Government, the fact was announced by proclamation, printed copies of which, with a personnel of the members, was posted about Madrid. Our illustration represents a group of workmen reading the official document placed on one of the pillars of the City Hall.

# Events in Spain-The Crowd Invading the Hotel-de-Ville, Barcelona.

We illustrate two incidents of the revolution in Spain. On the morning of the 12th of February a large crowd, timultuous and excited, surged toward the Hètel-de-Ville, Barcelona, after the news from Madrid had been received, and, despite the opposition of the guards, invaded its halls. By evening they were expelled without much difficulty, and without having done any serious damage. any serious damage.

# Opening of the Clarence Hydraulic Dock,

Opening of the Clarence Hydraulie Dock, at Maita.

A new hydraulie dock was opened en the 23d of January, at Maita, with great ceremony. H.M.S. Cruiser, which had been experimentally lifted the previous day, was brought early into position for being taken on the submerged ponton, and at noon His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Van Straubenzee and his suite, arrived. Lord Clarence Paget, together with Mr. Scott Tucker, the resident engineer of the Anglo-Maitess Hydraulic Company, Mr. Emmerson, the contractor, and Mr. Reed, the late Constructor of the Navy, conducted his Excellency and party to the place assigned for witnessing the operation. H.M.S. Cruiser being placed on the blocks, Miss Paget, Lord Clarence's daughter, turned the wheel this set the hydraulic runs in motion, on which the vessel slowly and majestically rose till daylight was seen beneath her keel, the ship's band meanwhile playing appropriate airs, such as "Up She Rises," and "Up in a Balloon, Boys." Then Miss Paget, dashing a bottle of clampagne against the lift, wished "Success to the Hydraulic Dock Company," and a blue flag was unfurled, bearing the words in white letters, "The Clarence Hydraulic Lift."

# Departure of the King and Queen of Spain from Madrid.

Departure of the King and Queen of Spain from Madrid.

The departure of King Amadeus and the Queen from Madrid, with their infant son, took place on February 12th, at six o'clock in the morning. They went immediately to Lisbon, whence, after a short stay, they left in the Italian frigate Roma for Italy, and arrived at Rome the early part of this month, where they were welcomed with acclamations by the people. The King reigned only two years, and has continually had the gravest difficulties to struggle with since his advent to the throne. He has narrowly escaped assassination twice, and has been greatly snubbed and insulted by the Spanish grandees. No wonder he has given up such a dangerous bauble and such an empty title. Our illustration depicts the scene at the moment of the departure. The Queen was carried to the depart in a sedan-chair, and wept bitterly. Notwithstanding the early hour, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, some of the old Ministry, and a few Deputies of the Assembly, were present. The King sheak hands with a few of those who surrounded him. He was very calm. He was accompanied to the frontier by Generals Olano and Tessara, the Marquis of Sardoal, and several other superior officers, who had carnestly asked the permission. Their stay at the Court of Portugal was made very pleasant, from the fact of the Queen being a sister of King Amadeus.

# The King of Portugal on Board the

While H.M.S. Challenger was tying at Lisbon, the King "This is how we shall walk about everywhere ten years hence, when we are sober old married people," he said; and there glanced over the imaginations of both a sudden picture, which both would have been sadly disconcerted to have described. A little trenulous lugh went from one to the other.

This was what was going on in the garden while Major Railton, not without many a thought of his rival's advantages, was talking bricks and slates, as Molyncux flippantly said, to Mrs. Eastwood. They had come to the length of a pipe and water-butt for the rain-water, and the plumber's e-timate, when Nelly and Molyneux were gathering the primroses. How the gallant major's heart was being torn asunder in the midst of those discussions, I dare not revisit an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is himself an admiral in the Portugation of Portugal, who is huser in the Hall stan admirat in the Portugation of Portugal, who is huser in the Hall stan admirat in the Portugation of Portugal, who is huser in the Hall stan admirate him the left and each of Portug ical tests. The illustration Royal visitor and his friends

### Festival at Cairo-Sacrificing Animals before the Palace of El Mihieh.

We have before described and illustrated several fea-ures and incidents of the recent marriage ceremonies at

There is an east wind, I fear," he said, in the very | Cairo, Egypt, and we now take occasion to furnish another scene—the shaughtering of bullocks on the very threshold of the Palace of El Mibich, which was wit-nessed by an immense crowd, consisting largely of wo-men. In all, fifty bullocks were shan in-this public manner, and afterward roasted, to be given to the populace to eat.

### NEWS BREVITIES.

TROUBLE concerning religion is reviving

SENOR RIOSS is named to succeed Senor azaga as Minister of Spain to France.

THE new treaty between Germany and ance was signed at Berlin on Saturday. Mr. Gladstone has been burned in effigy

ently by the students of Trinity College, Dublin THE constituent project reported by the mmittee of Thirty has been adopted by the French

GAMBETTA, who is about to make a tour of

The finest business portion of Elyria, O., was destroyed by fire recently. The estimate of the loss is \$200,000.

THE preaching of Père Hyacinthe in Genoa

THE Atlantic cable of 1865 has just failed. The eminent electr to locate the fault.

FOSTER'S fate is sealed. Governor Dix has scided not to interfere with the sentence of death produced upon him.

The John Bull newspaper reports that a arriage is projected between the Duke of Edinburgh ad a daughter of the Czar of Russia.

Arrangement has been made for a final payment of the war indemnity, by the French Government, through Messrs, Rothschilds and Baring.

The English ministerial crisis still continues There is a possibility of Mr. Gladstone being requested resume his post as First Lord of the Treasury.

THE reports from the lava beds intimate at the Modoc Captain Jack has again outman my, and when looked for is not to be found.

THE Rhode Island Republican State Convention met at Providence, and nominated which Henry Howard was named for Governor

THE New Hampshire election for Governor, tembers of the State Legislature and representatives in ongress, has resulted in a substantial Democratic victory.

THE State Assembly has killed the Bill to establish a New York Loan and Security Company, and passed the one extending the Twenty-third Street Railway track.

GENERAL W. H. MORRIS, Inspector-General New York, is on a tour through the State, looking at e troops, armories, arsenals and records of the National It is said, in the event of the dissolution of

ne British Parliament, John Bright will, in consequence of his poor health, retire altogether from the House of commons. In the Reform Club the belief is that the

hances for the return of the Conservatives to power are inking, and that Mr. Gladstone in a few days will with-raw his resignation. THE Cuban General Rubalcaba has been

executed by the Spanish authorities at Puerto Principe The anticipated decree abolishing slavery in Cuba is the subject of leading interest in Havana. At the Cabinet councils held recently, Mr. Gladstone repeatedly expressed the wish to retire to private life and his colleagues used every argument in their power to dissuade him from his purpose.

THE National Assembly has approved an mendment to the Bill providing for the convocation of a constituent Cortes, authorizing the Government to fix the ate for the election of Deputies from the Island of Cuba.

THE German Parliament was opened recently by the Emperor William, who expressed the belief that the negotiations now in progress would result in the entire evacuation of French territory by the German

THE Cura of Santa Cruz, who leads a Carlist band, treats the Spanish troops who fall into his hands with great cruelty. He recently flogged several prisoners with such severity that they died from the effects of the blows.

The Speaker of the Lower House in the Manitoba Legislature was treated to a coat of tar by indignant citizens of that interesting country because of his decision in a case that allected the rights of the people as against the Hudson Bay Company.

THE State Assembly has laid on the table a motion to censure Congress for its action in the Cridit Mobilier corruption case; for increasing the salaries of the nembers for past services; and to censure the l'resident of the United States for signing the Bill which doubled

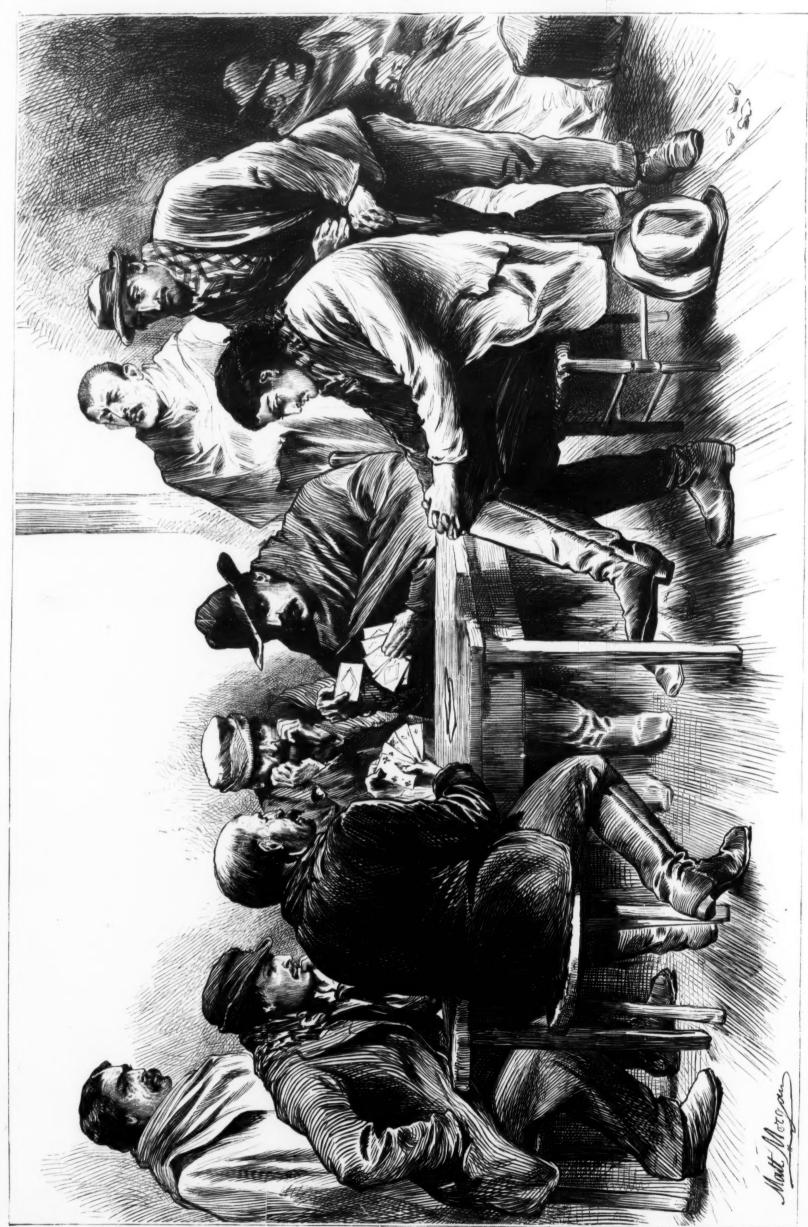
The Portuguese journals say that at no time in the history of the country have such efforts been made to organize a Republican Party as are now making. They compare England's delay in recognizing the Spanish Republic with her speedy recognition of Napoleon's Government in 1851. A special dispatch from Berlin to the Dally

News says the German papers ridicule and sharply criti-cise the address of President Grant delivered on the occa-sion of its second inaguration. The papers ask whether momerchial States ought to keep up diplomatic relations with a Power whose Executive thus insults them.

Owing to the defeat of the Irish University OWING to the defeat of the Gladstone has tendered his resignation to the Queen. Disraeli was sent for, but declined to form a ministry. Earl Granville was then applied to; and it is presumed that a coalition cabinet will be the result. Gladstone's friends suppose that he will never again take office.

AT a meeting of the Executive Represent AT B Incertaing of the EXECUTIVE Representatives of the National Labor Council, held in Washington Saturday evening, 16th inst., a National Executive Committee was chosen, with the following as officers: Ex-Senator Pool, North Carolina, President; James Fisk, Montana, Secretary; A. C. Redstone, California, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

MALAGA has proclaimed the Federal Re-Malaga has proclaimed the Federal Repoblic, and the troops there have resolved to serve without pay. Those of Barcelona have joined the volunteer corps. The Carlist forces are estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. They have sain beaten the Government solders at Pampelona. Catalonia and Andalusia threaten to set up separate governments. The Spanish Assembly has discontinued its sittings and the Constitutional Cortes has been convoked. The radicals who had leaned toward the Federal system are now for an indivisible republic. Barcelona, it is thought, will stand by the Federal system. Whilst the Carlisis are destroying railroads, the Federals are organizing revolutionary committees in Madrid. A reaction favorable to the interests of Spain is beginning to make itself felt in the provinces.



NEW YORK CITY.—ITALIANS GAMBLING IN COLUMBIA HALL, NO. 45 CROSBY STREET. Drawn from Life by Matt. Morgan.



CUBA.—REVIEW OF SPANISH TROOPS, IN THE GRAND PLAZA AT HAVANA, BY CAPTAIN-GENERAL CEBALLOS, ON THE OCCASION OF PROCLAIMING THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.—SEE PAGE 47.

## ITALIAN CHILDREN AND THEIR MASTERS.

ALTHOUGH our investigations extended over a large field, we confine our description to a few of the worst slave-pens.

The first visited was in the rear of No. 48 Marion Street. It is a two-story and basement frame building, kept from falling by a brick structure on each side. It is reached through a long, damp alley, about three feet in width. The basement rooms are dark even in midday. There are about forty occupants, mostly men, who gain a livelihood by picking ashes, rags, and miscellaneous scraps.

forty occupants, mostly men, was assembled by picking ashes, rags, and miscellaneous scraps.

On one floor, and under a flight of stairs, we noticed seven large bags full of paper and rags. There were probably twenty similar fire-nests in the rookery.

Our next call was upon the denizens of No. 56 Crosby Street, rear. The building is of brick, two stories in height, and contains a quantity of combustible matter. In an upper room we found a lively group of men around a small stove. Entering, we were saluted with:

"Huona sera, signori!"

"A pretty cold night."

"Yes; but the room is so small, and we so many, there's little chance for much cold air."

"How many are there here?"

"Let's see; there's nine of us—there's the signora. We pay nine dollars a month for the room—that's a dollar each. Too much monish—too much."

room—that's a dollar each. Too much monish—too much."

One of the visitors, noticing the family shrine erected on the wall, respectfully doffed his hat, when one of the Italians, seeing the movement, ordered silence, and kissed the hand that had made the salute.

"This is our San Miguel, you see. We keep the candles burning, and greens about him. Doesn't he look good?"

look good ?"

look good?"

The figure was of plaster, surrounded by sprigs of cedar, spangles, sparkling buttons, and four candles.

"Do the Italians always have their patron-saints represented in their rooms? Does St. Michael receive such general attention?"

"St. Michael? No, no, no! This is the Italian's San Miguel, not the Irishman's St. Mike."

Passing from one floor to another, we found the men quietly awaiting the return of the boys. The walls and ceilings were black with smoke; here and there were bags of waste paper.

men quietly awaiting the return of the boys. The walls and ceilings were black with smoke; here and there were bags of waste paper.

No. 47 Crosby Street is one of the largest haunts in the city. The rear is a building of brick, six stories high; its entrance-doors open on the narrow alley running from the street. The men received as with villainous expressions, and appeared annoyed by the intrusion. Every room we entered was the home of from two to ten children. The walls were ornamented with cheap pictures, violins, hats, caps, and whips of ox-sinews.

Two men and a woman—all poorly dressed, and in abject poverty—were existing in one apartment. An old-fashioned X-cot and a wretched bedstead furnished the sleeping accommodation for ten persons. A long rope, evidently used in the punishment of the children, was attached to the bedstead. Everything was repulsive. The "boss" himself, a man of about forty years, toyed nervously with his watch-chain while puffing smoke from a short clay pipe. A hand-organ stood in one corner of the small room, and a harp in the other; some violins in course of repair were on the table. Beside the stove were a large brass kettle, used for hoiling

soup, and two pails filled with water The atmosphere was stiffing, and the windows stuffed with old coats; the door guarded by a lock and bolt. The children were all out, playing.

In another room up-stairs we discovered four children, who had run in to get warm. The men from the other apartments visited crowded in after us, and winked annusingly to our new host. A shrine of San Miguel was affixed to the wall. The room was as

soup, and two pails filled with water The atmosphere was stifling, and the windows stuffed with old coats; the door guarded by a lock and bolt. The children were all out, playing.

In another room up-staffs we discovered four children, who had run in to get warm. The men from the other nagettients visited erowded in after us, and the other nagettients visited erowded in after us, and the other nagettients visited erowded in after us, and the other nagettients visited erowded in after us, and the other nagettients visited erowded in after us, and the other nagettients visited erowded in after us, and the other nagettients visited erowded in after us, and the other nagettients visited erowded in after us, and the other nagettients visited erowded in after us, and the other nagettients of the other nagettients are nagettients.

room.
"Who be them?"
"Don't know; guess they're officers."



JOAQUIN MILLER. THE PORT OF THE SIERRAS, SEE PAGE 47.

"Chuck them out the windy."
"Go you home quick, and stop your noise. Clear

Out."

The man struggled for a time, then succumbed, and allowed himself to be pushed from the room. Turning to the least inhuman-looking man, we in-

uired:
"How many children have you here?"
"Five or six," he replied, surlily.
"What do they bring in at night—how much

"What do they bring in at hight—how much money?"

"Yery little—different sums."

"You're pretty comfortable here, are you not?"

"Yes—why, yes."

Another stumbling up-stairs, a violently shaking of the door, and in popped the head of an old Grizzly.

"Be them here yet?" quoth he.

"Yes."
"Punch 'em—chuck 'em out the—"

"Punch 'em—chuck 'em out the—"
"Go home, I tell you—d'ye hear?" said the

"boss."

A second struggle, and the intruder was ejected. Groping our way to the rear of the adjoining house, No. 45, we noticed a balcony illuminated by lights from a window, through which were seen a large number of children and a man dancing. Entering, we were disagreeably surprised to find, as the tenant, Old Grizzly, who had been so anxious to have us thrown out of the window of the neighboring house.

tenant, Old Grizzly, who had been so anxious to have us thrown out of the window of the neighboring house.

In his effort to be polite—saluting us with a "Good-evening," and requesting us to be seated—he upset a long bench, sending several boys sprawling on the floor. He was exceedingly eccentric, and leaped about like a lunatic.

"Here's me family, me stove, me beds, me founting," pointing to a croton-tap, "and me boys. Get up, every one, and give the folks some museek—you, and you, and you! Hurry up with your hiddles and harp, and let's be jolly. You, sir, come here. The pitchers—the pitchers! We shall have beer, and be happy. Fill 'em up, both, and hurry! Ain't you ready with that museek yet? Now, then; one, two—if you don't do your best. I'll stretch your necks longer than they are—now, then!"

And the boys struck up a cheerful air, while the master raved and capered around the room, over the beds, among the instruments, under the table, determined, by all means, to give us pleasure. The boy returned with two pitchers full of beer, and Grizzly insisted that we should drink to our own good health. The children laughed and trembled by turns. The master kept up his dance of rum, varying his crazy exclamations with threats of future punishment. Our visit occupied half an hour.

Grizzly insisted that we should drink to our own good health. The children laughed and trembled by turns. The master kept up his dance of rum, varying his crazy exclamations with threats of future punishment. Our visit occupied half an hour.

From a circuit of these slave-pens we went into Columbia Hall, the basement of No. 45 Crosby Street, where we found, among others, the man who had accompanied Francisco Sansoni to Morristown, when the attempt was made to recover the boys who had absconded. At the tables were two excited parties—one playing mora, the other tressiete. The gambling spectacle, illustrated in our engraving on page 44, may be witnessed nightly, and on Sunday mornings.

The passion for gambling is one of the strongest for which the Italian lazzaroni are remarkable, and so deeply interested in the game were the players, that our arrival was not noticed by them.

All their hard-earned pennies are risked upon these hazards, and, in a small way, the Italians of Crosby Street are as recklese gamesters as many wealthy frequenters of maisons de jeu on the European Continent. Unnoticed, we watched the players for some time, then retired from the foul den, and went home.

and went home.

### THE HUSBANDMAN.

Hall.' sunburnt glory of the plow—
The noblest work that heaven has made—
With clustering gems upon thy brow,
While wielding thus that sceptre spade;
That swarthy hand in mine be laid,
For I would grasp it bravely now,
And see thee stride across the plain,
Scattering bright showers of amber grain,
That fall like gusts of golden rain
Along the mellow, furrowed sod,
That seems the open Hand of God.

Behold the heritage that's thine,

With fretted dome and crystal walls!
Behold the palace-lamps that shine—
Sun, moon and stars—throughout its halls:
Behold its fountain waterfalls,
Its fleecy ilocks and gentle kine;
And on its landscape gardens look,
Where nestles many a shady nook
Beside its sweet-toned silver brook;
And wouldst thou then—a worthless thing—
Droop in the hovel of a king?

Ew York.

# "WRECKED!"

THE ROSCLERRAS OF MISTREE.

CHAPTER XXXIX .- THE SEARCH RESUMED.

ORION'S absence from the château during the first part of the fire was easily accounted for. After leaving the apartment where the body of his mother was lying, he had informed himself that nothing had yet been heard of the notary or his party. Driven by his stormy thoughts to seek the outer air, Dorion had wandered away far into the park of Soulanges, and it was merely one in the chapter of accidents that he found himself in the spot at the critical moment at which he appeared. He had not rescued the unfortunate Ophelia without considerable risk to himself, or without incurring some severe injuries.

He had not rescued the unfortunate Ophelia without considerable risk to himself, or without incurring some severe injuries.

Despite the efforts of those using the engine, the blinding sheet of flame had more than once swept across the young man as he mounted the ladder, scorching his face and hands not a little, and when the shouts of the still increasing crowd greeted his return to terra-firma, bearing the young girl and the child in his arms, the sudden outburst of joy and congratulation died away into a low murmur as they observed the extraordinary change that had taken place in the face of the earl. His face was set, rigid, and, though blackened partially by the passage of the flames across it, pallid as that of a corpse.

As his foot touched the ground, he glanced round with piercing eyes at the redly illumined faces of the crowd, but the one he sought was not amongst them. Therese had vanished. The painful fact that the body of the young man's mother had been consumed in the ire was sufficient to account to the stranger rustics for the terrible expression of his countenance, as he stood, motionless, looking at the golden head lying on his breast, and from it to the smaller one, shining, now in the arms of the gitated Madame Bouchon, now in those of the sobbing and no longer rosy Jeanne, as they hysterically caressed the rescued child; but the domestics of the chateau, who had heard the extraordinary words of Therese, crowded together, whispering and gesticulating, and glancing curiously at the young man who seemed indeed almost unconscious of what was passing around him. It was not until Rosetta, pale, wild-eyed, shuddering and trembling, sprang to his side and touched his arm, that he turned his de, wild-eyed, shuddering and trembling, sprang his side and touched his arm, that he turned his

glance upon her with present intelligence in it.

"I know what you would say—she has again escaped us," he said, bitterly. "Well, she cannot be far off."

He placed the senseless form of Ophelia in the arms of Rosetta, who shivered as she took her in her arms, and strode toward Bouchon, who was watching and directing the efforts of those who were extinguishing the now nearly subdued fire.

The whole interior of the southern wing had been destroyed, but happily the vigorous exertions of the domestics, and the gens-d'armes, who had appeared on the scene, prevented the extension of the fire to the other parts of the building. Dorion touched Bouchon on the shoulder, and, pointing to the gens-d'armes, said:

"There is not an instant to be lost. Your prisoner has again escaped."
"She cannot have gone far," said the notary, sechoing Lord Rosclerra's words of a moment before, but he instantly turned his attention to the sublock

fore, but he instantly turned his attention to the subject.

He had not much difficulty in making the genself armes understand what had occurred, and, giving some directions to the domestics, Bouchon headed the party which instantly undertook the search for the fugitive.

Dorion, despite the advice of the notary, who was not a little alarmed at the strangeness of his manner, and the pallor of his countenance, insisted on accompanying them, and the servants and frightened women were left to arrange matters at the chateau as best they could.

In this emergency Madame Bouchon yielded herself a prey to hysterics, and on Rosetta devolved the task of bruiging order out of chose, as Julie appeared quite stupefied and unable to comprehend what had taken place. A messenger was dispatched for Doctor de Grace, as Victor was evidently much injured, and Rosetta was alarmed at the prolonged injured, and Rosetta was alarmed at the prolonged insensibility of Ophelia, who lay as though carved in

stone. The infant had escaped without so much as the crisping of one of its golden curls, and by placidly sucking its rosy hand on the bed beside Ophelia, whom Rosetta had had conveyed to her own room, which, as well as those of the other domestics, was stuated in the northern wing.

The painful circumstances attending the fire freely impressed and somewhat terrified the servants and rustics, and it was quite dawn before the latter could tear themselves away from staring at the ruined walls within which the body of the dead

the rained walls within which the English lady had been consumed.

the runed walls within which the body of the dead shoghish lady had been consumed.

As yet no one had even speculated as to the origin of the fire, the wonderful suddenness and fury of which had almost paralyzed the immates of the chateau. The first intimation of its existence had been perceived by madame, who, on retiring for the night, had found the corridor leading to the apartment of Mrs. Bellerose, and the Blue Chamber where, she had left Ophelia sleeping with the baby in her garns, full of smoke and fire, and had not the notary and his party appeared on the scene, it was probable that the whole chateau would have been consumed, and the unfortunate young girl and the infant have perished with it.

Julie owed her preservation, as we have seen, to Victor, who had returned to look his last, as he thought, on the building which contained her whom he had frantically loved and foolishly lost. He had arrived at the moment when the flames began to your from the windows of the chateau, and his must beg of yon to remain with the Counters of

first and only thought was Julie. In an instant he found himself under the window of her apartment, from which faint wreaths of smoke were beginning to creep. He called and shouted, in the hope of bringing her to the window, but a dead silence was his only answer. She was suffocating in the smoke! Wild with the terror of this idea, Victor clambered up the rose vines, lacerating his hands fearfully with the sharp thorns, and with one vigorous push of his shoulder sent the window crashing in. As he did so he nearly fell backward overpowered by the terrible smoke, nauseous and acrid, from the burning tapestries, but with indomitable strength of will he sprang into the sulphureous masses of vapor, and groped his way about the apartment, hoping to find her couch. His efforts would likely have been cruelly futile had not a sudden flame rushed beneath the door, and thrown a lurid ray for a second through the rolling volumes which were filling his lungs to suffocation. He had just strength to hit her from the bed and rush toward the window. He tried to descend as he had gained the window, by the strong old rose vines, but, dizzy and nearly unconscious, he missed his grasp, and, still clasping Julie to him, he fell crushing through the vines, as once before a man had done at midnight. Curiously enough, the fire was extinguished before it reached the vines, and before a month had clapsed it was waving triumphant banners of richest bloom, as it had done through many generations of the house. It thus happened that the notary found them senseless on the lawn beneath, and it is quite certain that a few moments more in that suffocating atmosphere would indeed have separated Julie and Victor for ever.

To the surprise and indignation of the madame, who gradually emerged from her hysterics to a first and only thought was Julie. In an instant he | Roselerra and her infant daughter until her father ever.

To the surprise and indignation of the madame.

To the surprise and indignation of the madame, who gradually emerged from her hysteries to a consciousness of what was passing around her, and a keen desire to participate in the proceedings, Rosetta calmly, but decidedly, refused to allow any one to enter the room where she had Ophelia. Naturally madame was much enraged, and not a little bewildered; but as she had heard the extraordinary words of Therese to Lord Roselerra, she felt that it was perhaps better that she should not insist on interfering with the plans of Rosetta, but with an eagerness that would know no denial, she clamored for her Bébé. She was wild with apprehensions, roused by the extraordinary statement of the old woman, that perhaps some mysterious claim would be laid to her beloved protigée, and she could only feel secure while the lovely intle one was smiling in her arms.

be laid to her beloved protegie, and she could only feel secure while the lovely little one was smiling in her arms.

Rosetta locked herself into the room with her whom we must still call Ophelia, directing the physician to be sent to her, as soon as he had seen and pronounced on the state of the young comte. Rosetta's reason for isolating the young woman was this: If she was, indeed, the unfortunate lady who had been supposed drowned, it was evident that the unhappy secret that had hurried Mrs. Bellerose to her grave must be in some mysterious manner connected with her appearance here under the care of the wretches who were now proved beyond doubt to be Dame Tregar and her grandson. It would therefore be necessary, or at least Rosetta so considered it, that Lord Roselerra should be the first admitted to her. She had heard from the voluble Madame Bouchon, on her first arrival at Soulanges, that it was the deliberate opinion of the physician that a sudden and powerful shock would probably electrify the dormant mind of Ophelia into activity; and what might her first words be on returning to consciousness? It was indeed only a proper precaution that no babbling tongue or curious eye should be present to witness her return to reason; and in a wild tunult of mind, though outwardly tolerably calm, Rosetta awaited the arrival of the physician or the return of Dorion. A physician is like a second self, and is a tomb in which unutterable fam ly complications are perforce buried, and Rosetta ielt that Doctor de Grace was one to be trusted.

Daylight crept slowly up the east, flinging its

sician is like a second self, and is a tomb in which unutterable famly complications are perforce buried, and Rosetta felt that Doctor de Grace was one to be trusted.

Daylight crept slowly up the east, flinging its herald rose before it; and just as the first level rays burst over the tops of the trees, the tramping of men brought Rosetta to the window. The party had returned. With eyes that burned with agitation, Rosetta seamed the group. To her astonishment and dismay, she observed that four of the gens-d'armes carried a rough litter of boughs, to which the golden green of the early Spring yet clung, and that on it lay something covered with cloaks, while four others dragged along a powerful-looking ruffian, whom she could not remember ever to have seen.

Her anxious eyes brightened when she perceived Dorion, who walked behind with the notary, though she could not help noticing that in the fresh morning his face was that of a man older by ten years than when she had seen him last. A mist swam before her eyes, as, on nearing the chateau, the dim outlines of a human form became discernible under the cloaks flung over the litter, and was followed by a suppressed cry of astonishment as she observed that Lord Roselerra carried in his hands the jewel-case of Mrs. Bellerose, which she had seen late the preceding evening lying on the toilet in the chamber of death. Hardly able to credit the evidence of her senses, she followed the group with straining eyes, until they had wound round the chamber of death. Perhaps, Fram, in trying to escape, had hurt himself; but why had they not secured the old woman! Trembling with impatience to know the result of the search, and solve the enigma of the appearance of the jewel-case, Rosetta almost forced herself to sit calmly down beside the couch where the senseless Ophelia still ay—senseless, but beginning to show symptoms of returning life in the slow touching of her snowy cheeks and lips with red, and the long, sighing breaths that were issuing from her parted lips.

Observing

Roselerra and her infant daughter until her father and sister arrive, for whom I have telegraphed. You will then do as you and they may wish."

Astounded beyond the power of speech, Rosetta stood dumb, while he stood looking down into the face on the pillow. Suddenly the deep, unfathomable eyes opened into his, with the calm gaze of a fully awakening understanding, and Dorion, waving his hand in mute farewell to Rosetta, turned and hurried from the apartment.

from the apartment.

The next moment the sound of some one gallopang madly from the chateau brought her to the window in time to catch a last glimpse of him as he dashed under the bending trees of the avenue.

### CHAPTER XL .-- THE CONFESSION OF THERESE.

WE must now return to the earlier part of the morning; and, in order to throw a little light on some of the events related in the foregoing chapter, accompany Lord Roselerra and the notary during their search for 'Fram and Dame Tregar.

When it became apparent that they were not concealed in the immediate neighborhood of the chateau, the notary led the way to the mansion of Vantage, and ruthlessly routed that worthy man from a very profound slumber in the bosom of his family.

family.

For a man whose conscience was as clear as crystal, the vinegrower displayed considerable trepidation, when the sabres and spurs of the gensel armes caught his eyes, as they glittered in the starlight. Of course he swore, with round oaths, that he knew less than nothing, if that were possible, of the lurking-place of Therese and her grandson; but to his assertions the notary had whispered one reply in his ear, with the hiss of a serpent and the eyes of a fiend.

ear, with the hiss of a serpent and the eyes of a fiend.

"If you do not immediately guide us to the spot, I shall give you in charge of these men, in order to have you conveyed before the Maire of Chartres on a charge of adding in the murder of my brother. The bravaux-forces for life, my friend."

Monsieur Vantage rolled his eyes on the sabres of the gens-d'armes, and admitted to himself the impossibility of escape from their clutches. Alarmed by the noise, the good Madame Vantage was clamoring from an upper window, in order to ascertant its origin; and, while he debated with himself what course to pursue, Vantage relieved his mind by shaking his fist up at her.

"If I return up there, I will stop thy croaking by wrenching that iron clapper of thine from thy throat, old toad!" he roared; and, feeling soothed by the remembrance that, in truth, he could vent his wrath on his spouse and the seven little Christians who against this were crying and wailing with terror at the terrific spectacle of the gens-d'armes, he turned more placably to the notary, who had motioned to the group of men to draw aside, and said, growlingly:

"Well, I'm caged. If I must, I must, But will

ingly:
"Well, I'm caged. If I must, I must. But will you promise that you'll let me alone about that old score, if I show you where I think she is?"

The eyes of the notary gleaned like fire, but he answered shortly and disdainfully in one word—

"Yes."
Vantage eyed the notary, eyed the gens-d'armes, and, in a tone of sulky expostulation, remarked:
"Come, it's too hard to drag a man, fatigued with a hard day's work, from his rest. I'll tell you where Therese is concealed, and you can seek her without

In truth, the traitor had all the terror in life of meeting his betrayed accomplice, and would infinitely have preferred not encountering her; besides, she might speak words that would cause the notary to retract his promise of interfering no further with him on the old subject.

The notary eyed him determinedly, and touched his arm.

him on the old subject.

The notary eyed him determinedly, and touched his arm.

"Come," he said, in a tone that spoke volumes, and, with a vicious twist of his huge shoulders, Vantage drew the door of his mansion violently behind him, and at a sign from the notary the gens-d'armes closed in round him.

To the astonishment of Dorion and Bouchon, he pointed in the direction of the forester's lodge, and signed for the party to proceed toward it. Bouchon burst out laughing.

"My clever friend," he ejaculated, "while I appreciate your ingenuity, it won't, answer. We have already been there, and searched every nook and cranny. We are not going back there on a fool's errand, ma foi!"

"Nevertheless," returned Vantage, with an air of stolid assurance, "I swear to you that if she has, as you say, escaped from your custody, she is at this moment concealed in the ruin."

"A mere ruse to allow her time to make good her secane," and the next particular. "My solid."

"A mere ruse to allow her time to make good her escape," said the earl, excitedly. "Monsieur Bouchon, we saw for ourselves that not a mouse could have concealed itself there from our observa-

that his mind had indeed reached the limits of en-

that his mind had indeed reached the limits of endurance.

The men had been working nearly in darkness, but when they had disentangled the crushed form of Therese from the heavy stones lying on her, they bore her into a patch of moonlight, in order that they might see to what extent she had been injured.

While Vantage adroitly concealed himself behind the forms of those crowding round the unfortunate creature, Dorion and Bouchon leant over her in order to ascertain if she were fatally migred, and Dorion, sick at the horrid spectacle her crushed body presented, was turning away, when suddenly her black eyes opened and glared first into the face of the notary, and then rolled on Dorion, who regarded her with mingled horror and compassion.

Raising herself with a galvance effect that brought the blood in torrents from her lips, she looked at him fixedly, supporting herself on her elbow, and, without noticing the notary, who was staring at her with a curious mingling of emotions in his countemance, she motioned Lord Roselerra to approach. The gens-d'armes had returned to their work, as 'Fram had yet to be rescued, and approaching her, Dorion knelt by her side.

"How long have I to live?" she said, in a voice gurgling from the blood in her throat.

Lord Roselerra hesitated, and glanced at the notary, who, with a terrible expression, leant over her so that his fiery eyes glared into hers.

"I should say, thirty minutes at the most, Madame Le Brun, the murderess of my brother. Oh, for thirty years I have longed for such a moment as this! Do you remember the night you shot him like a dog, when in discharge of his duty he sought to arrest your ruffian husband? You escaped me then, and I could not track you to your English lair, from which you had come like a pestilence to rob and destroy; but to-night you belong to Death and to me!"

It was evident that, as he had said, the mysterious old woman had not long to live, but even in the clutch of Death her iron will forced a little respite from the hand of the King of Terro

it the hideous fact that his mother had planned and carried out a detestable crime, ran very much as follows:

Unable to entertain the thought of the earldom passing to any other than her own son, Mrs. Bellerose had visited Dame Tregar on the night of the wreck, in order to induce her to give no aid in rescuing the earl or his wife, should they be swept on shore. She arrived too late to prevent the rescue of Lady Rosclerra, and not being sufficiently hardened to order her murder in cold blood, she bribed Dame Tregar to convey the unhappy lady to America, and keep her and the child which was soon to be born in safe custody in that distant land. Dame Tregar readily assented to this proposition, but, astutely judging that the nearer she remained to Mrs. Bellerose, the more completely she would have her in her power, she retired, by way of Paris, to the south of France, where she knew an old accomplice of her husband's to be residing, assuming the disguise of a dumb old Norman peasant. Lady Rosclerra's state of health favored her plans, as, after the night of the wreck, she remained in a state of passive imbecility that did not even disappear when her child was born. Dame Tregar managed to convey information of its birth to Mrs. Bellerose, stating, however, that it was a boy, but for the present concealing the fact that she was in France—not in America, as Mrs. Bellerose supposed up to the night of her interview with Rosetta, at the chateau. Unwilling to be burdened with the care of an infant, Dame Tregar had had it conveyed to the South of France, as already stated, where she domiciled herself and her charge in the house of Vantage, the vinegrower, to whom she imparted something of her position, secure of his aid and silence, as she had him in her power concerning many bysone events—the murder of Bouchon's brother being not the least of them. To her dismay, she found herself recognized by Bouchon, and the unexpected arrival of Mrs. Bellerose and her party caused her to fly the chateau in the first panic caused by Unable to entertain the thought of the earldom Bouchon, we saw for ourselves that not a mouse could have concealed itself there from our observation."

"Yet," reiterated Yantage, doggedly, "I tell you she is there, and her grandson also. Go or stay, as you prefer."

The notary signed to the party to proceed.

"Beware, if you are triling with se!" he said, in a low voice, aside to Vantage, and then to Dorion he said; "The delay will only be that of a few moments, of little importance. Quick, my children: forward, if you please."

The party started almost at a run, and were no long in reaching the vicinity of the lodge. The declining moon threw the shadows of the trees over its tottering walls, and the melancholy silence was unbroken save by the sauden twitter of some bird amid the branches. Dorion looked at the notary, who looked at Yantage.

"Well?" he said, interogratively.

With an assured step Vantage led the men round the angle of the ruin, and in the darkness stumbled and fell over some obstacle that the dense shadows had hidden from him. He regained his feet, nearly choked with the cloud of lime and dust his fall had raised, and his hands and face torn and bruised, and with a loud oath he turned to those behind him.

"The wall of the ruin has failen on them, and they are buried in the excavation beneath: work for your lives if you would have them out alive!"

It was indeed true; the tottering wall had fallen, bringing with it the massive old chimney. In a rew words Vantage explained the existence of the forgotten cellar, and is his fright confessed that it had been the had it had been the had it had been successful, he fall of the stones, they must ere this be nearly if not quite dead from sufficiency to the sum of the pair be reserved himself and his friends, the old woman and her grandson. It was evident that, if not crushed by the fall of the stones, they must be ready to the sum of the pair be reserved from borion and the notary, should the pair be reserved from borion and the notary, should the pair be reserved from borion and the notary, should

and in her love he found a balm and consolation that gradually soothed, if a could not heal, the cruel memory of his unfortunate mother.

As he stands talking to a gentlemen who is engaged in sketching the lovely view lying stretched before them, he looks older by many years, graver by many shades, than when first we made his acquaintance; but his face expresses tranquillity and happiness. There is one thing certain—that he will have a wider compassion and tenderness for those whose feet may stumble into the snares of temptation than he could have felt in former days, when his lofty abhorrence of crime would have tended to make him hard as adamant to the unfortunate sin ner. In future years, Lord Rosclerra will be spoken of by grateful millions as one of those wide-hearted statesmen who sought to stife crime, not by grinding the face of the sinner, but by faithfully endeavoring to lessen, if he could not remove, the fearful temptation to which the poor of his country were subjected.

At present he is watching the skillful pencil of his companion, as it reproduces the swelling sails of a felucca on the bay, which lies a semicircle of sapphire heneath, touched with flashes of gold by the sum setting behind the villa.

Presently, having completed the sketch, the artist, who has a crutch lying beside him, calls loudly on "Julie" to come and admire the work, and, arm-in-arm with Lady Rosclerra, a small, brilliant creature descends from the shadow of the vines under which she and her companion have been sitting, and hurries toward him.

"Ve touched off that old fellow on the sands mending his nets tolerably well," says the artist, eying his work complacently, as the ladies chorus their admiration of the picture. "To-morrow I'll do his scarlet nightcap, and the brown gold sails of that disreputable-looking craft, justice in colors."
"It is a faithful sketch," says Lady Rosclerra, who is only friendly, "and very spirited."
"It is a faithful sketch," says Lady Rosclerra, who is only friendly, "and very spirited."
"It is

though she has been married five years, is as infatuated as ever, and Victor, who has grown stout and amiable, smiles, and considers her judgment correct.

"Me, too; let me see the picture of my papa," clamors a haby treble at their feet, and another critic, in red shoes and a muslin frock, makes frantic efforts to bring his lovely dark eyes to the level of the picture, by extemporizing a kind of ladder of the folds of his mother's dress.

Victor lifts his son and heir to his knee, and instantly the infant critic's appreciation of art is shown by his making frantic clutches at the paper with his feet and hands, and throwing himself back, quite black in the face with rage, when it is placed beyond his reach.

"My love," says Victor, looking very seriously at the purple visage of his son, "I believe that this gentleman is of a somewhat violent disposition."

Every one smiles, and Fanchon, who hurries from the villa at the sound of her idol's shrieks, looks at the little fellow with tears of admiration as she bears him away.—"The fine and flery temper of his own papa, the lamb of paradase!"

It is just probable that a very decided curb will be kept on the passionate child, and that the Comte La Grange will hardly allow him to grow up possessed by the demon that had so nearly wrought his own fasting misery.

But who is this who comes up the terrace, rosy, plump, smiling, and leading by the hand a little girl, as fair and stately as an English lily? It is Madame Bouchon and Lady May Bellerose, and as the wife of the notary sinks, out of breath, on a seat close at hand, the lovely creature flies into Dorion's arms, whence she surveys the group with the grave aspect of an infant empress.

"Where is Monsieur Bouchon?"—asks Lord Rosclerra; "I haven't seen him all evening."

"Oh!" cries Lady May, "mamma Bouchon gave papa Bouchon such a dreadful scolding down on the sands just now!"

Lady Rosclerra places her hand across her daughter's lips, and she and her husband exchange laughing glances, as do the Comte and Comtesse L

Yes, they knew the pretty Giulia; and what of

her?"

"Oh, not much! but consider the impropriety. She had observed Monsieur Bouchon giving a gold piece into the creature's hands, when she and May approached them quietly over the sands. Ah! she made the notary tremble at her remonstrances."

"My dear friend," says Lady Rosclerra, "Lord Rosclerra begged your husband to act as his almoner to this poor child, who has to support a crippled grandmother and an miant sister with the labor of those slender brow. arms. But whom have we here?"

A servant had approached, and handed her a A servant had approached, and handed her a

card, on a salver.

"I don't know the people. Are they friends of yours, Dorion!"

The earl took the card, and read aloud:

"Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mowbray. No. certainly, I don't know the name." he added. "Acquaintances of yours, La Grange!"

To the surprise of the earl and his wife, Julie buried her burning face on her husband's shoulder, and cried!

and cried:
"Oh! I can't see her! I won't see her! It's

the comtesse

"On: I can't see her: I won't see her: It's the comtesse!"

"How foolish of me to forget her new name!"
said Lady Rosclerra. "John'—to the servant, who stood waiting for commands—"show Mr. and Mrs. Mowbray into the Bronze Saloon. I will come presently."
Whatever her kindly intentions were of sparing Julie the annoyance of encountering Genevieve, they were frustrated by the sudden appearance on the terrace of the little lady herself, who ran toward them, followed slowly by a very tall, very thin, gentlemanly-looking man, who raised his hat courteously as he approached the group.

Of course Lord and Lady Rosclerra were personally unknown to the widow of the late Comte Soulanges, and present bride of the wealthy American she had captivated in Washington, but in a second Mrs. Mowbray had embraced the indignant Julie,

Of course Lord and Lady Roselerra were personally unknown to the widow of the late Conte Sonlanges, and present bride of the wealthy American she had captivated in Washington, but in a second Mrs. Mowbray had embraced the indignant Julie, and saluted Victor—speechless with rage and astonishment—on both cheeks.

"Introduce us to your friends," she said, fluttering up to Julie like a dahlia, or some other gorgeous blossom endowed with life and movement.

"This is my husband, Mr. Mowbray. Ciel! how very stout Victor has become—quite fat, the poor reliow! Ah! what an affliction! When one becomes stout, one dies to sentiment."

Mrs. Mowbray was lovelier than ever, if possible costumed better, though that could hardly be, and had lost not a grain of her old assurance. She actually darted under her thick cyclashes a tender glance at Victor, in order to ancertain if the least sompton of the old tendresse existed, but the counte, having recovered from his first rage, met it with one of cold contempt, and rising, took his crutch under one arm, and Julie under the other, and marched away in silent disdain.

The sun has set, and the evening star quivers over the bay, shining in a haze of rose and silver. The sails of ships, yet retaining the reflection of the sunset, glimmer past, and fall into the distant purple, and presently a sudden track of glory sweeps across the waters, as the moon bears her silver shield above the horizon. A nightingale suddenly sings in a thicket of myrtle close at hand, and the Italian night closes in—the peaceful night to which a rosy day will dawn.

THE EXD. THE END.

### OAOUIN MILLER, THE POET OF THE SIERRAS.

THE SIERRAS.

CINCINNATUS HINER ("Joaquin") MILLER, whose portrait we publish on another page, has achieved a great reputation within the past few years, as "the Poet of the Sierras."

He has led a very singular life, and embarked in many enterprises ere he became famous for versification. He was successively a California miner; a proprietor of a pony express over the mountains; editor of a Democratic paper in Eugene City, Oregon (his father's home); attorney-at-law in Canyon City, and County Judge of Grant County.

In 1863 Joaquin married a young lady named Minnie Myrtle. She had been known for some time previous as a clever writer of verses and minor literary genus. It is said that their union did not result happily, and, by mutual consent, they separated in 1870. Jeaquin then went to London, where, in the year 1871, he published a very popular volume of his poems, entitled, "Songs of the Sierras," which are remarkable for originality of subject.

Mr. Miller remained in America, and devoted her time to preparing excuses for herself, and charges against her husband, which she has presented to the public in the lecture-room.

## REVIEW OF SPANISH TROOPS IN HAVANA.

THE illustration on page 45 represents a scene which was enacted in Havana when the news that Spain had been declared a Republic was received in Cuba. The Captain-General, Ceballos, reviewed the Spanish troops in the Grand Plaza, and enthusiastic citizens turned out to witness the

and enthusiastic citizens turned out to witness the pargeant.

Things have changed somewhat since the event we record, and men are not so certain whether Carlos or the Republic will prevail. The island was in a very unsettled condition before the recent changes in the mother-country; but now, confusion is even worse confounded.

## INTERESTING TO SEAMEN.

INTERESTING TO SEAMEN.

A WRITER in the Mechanic's Magazine has tels following singular plan for readering vessels unsinkable: "When any part of a vessel gives way and admist the water, the usual remedy is to pumpit out as quickly as possible, either by manual power, or, in the case of steamers, by steam-power, and great importance is attached to the power of steam-pumps, which, however, are often found useless in the hour of danger. Supprising a section of the case of steamers, by steam-power, and preat importance is attached to the owner of steamers, by steam-power, and preat importance is attached to the owner of steamers, by steam-power, and preat importance is attached to the owner of steamers, by the power of steam-pumps, which, however, are often found useless in the hour of danger. Supprising a section of the water gains a slight advantage; and, unhappily, this miserable and exhausting battle is not by any means an uncommon occurrence. It seems to me that the whole system of endeavoring to keep down the water by any kind of pump is radically wrong in principle, for by pumping out the water space is left for more to come in. The true remedy is to pump air into the vessel, whereby each galloi forced in becomes a clear gain to the stability of the vessel, and leaves so much less space for the water to occupy. A very little exertion in this way would soon render a vessel of 1,000 tons perfectly safe from foundering, without reference to the size of the leak, which night increase sufficient to some of the vessel, without in the slightest deep completed to carry such a number of airtight flexible bags as, when inflated in the different parts of the ship under the decks, would by their bulk prevent the vessel from sinking, even if the water had free access. The expense would not be a very large item, and nothing in comparison with the water had free access. The expense would not be a very large item, and nothing in comparison with the water had free access. The expense would not be a very large item, and nothi

forced by the steam in a few minutes.

"In some experiments lately tried on the Thames in propelling a large boat with air without machinery. I forced into the water, by aid of the steam from a 1-horse power boiler, about 1,000 gallons of air in a minute, and obtained a speed of three miles an hour through the water. If this London had been properly fitted upon the above plan, the steam from the boiler of her donkey-engine would have rendered her perfectly safe from foundering in a few minutes."

Mrs. Mawbray, returning to Naples with her husband, explained to him that Victor had been an old lover whem, as a girl, she had refused.

"Oh, how unkind of him!" she solbed, behind her vail, "to carry his resentment so far as to prevent me knowing my darling Julie! We had always a love the most intense for each other!"

Mr. Mowbray outwardly sympathized and assented, but in his sensible soul he rather preferred, on the whole, that the old lovers of married ladies should remain rather in the background, especially as, though he adored his bright-winged butterfly, he was perfectly alive to her little coquetries.

The sum has set and the evening sta quiters.

The sum has set and the evening sta quiters.

broidered in front with gold. Over this they wear a kind of capote, very wide, and generally made of gold brocade or some similar stuff, gorgeously embroidered. They wear on the head a silk cap, bordered with fur, which hangs down on one side, and ends in a point having a golden tassel attached to it; this cap is sometimes adorned with precious stones and ancient gold and silver coins. Their hair falls behind in long tresses, the ends of which are tied up with bows of ribbons.

Sometimes these tresses are covered with long bands, to which are attached various coins and ornaments. They wear, moreover, a profusion of pearls, necklaces, gold and silver bracelets, earrings, finger-rings, chains, etc. The dress of one lady of rank, including jewelry, frequently costs no less than a thousand dollars. American extravagance thus finds a parallel—though, to be sure, our belles seem to have more inducements to squander money recklessly for the purpose of self-adornment than their Tartar sisters, who are kept entirely secluded in the houses and harems of their parents and husbands. They are allowed to remove their thick vails in their bedrooms alone; not their brothers, nor even their own uncles and cousins, are permitted to behold their features. The principal interest they have in life is a desire to please their exacting lords. They use cosmetics freely, and spend hours in dressing, varying the monotony of their dozing existence by making and drinking copious draughts of strong green tea, and consuming quantities of sweetments and other rich mixtures. They have no aims, no ambitions, few pleasures, and yet are happy. Is it true that with enlightenment comes discontent?

### FOREIGN NOTES.

The Press of Germany exhibits considerable irritation over President Grant's prophecy in his Inaugaral as to the whole world becoming one nation, speaking one language. But why should our German cousins be so much exercised over such a simple sophomorical utterance? No time is appointed by the President for the realization of his grand idea, and then, for aught that he intimates to the contrary, this millennial nation may be United Germany, and the universal language the present dialect of Berlin or Dresden.

Houses are becoming scarce in England, and the subject has attracted the attention of Parliament. It is now stated that in London, at the present time, the number of working horses is very greatly below that of any previous time during the past ten years. For the Autumn Manœuvres of the last year, the Government contractors had the greatest difficulty in procuring the two thousand horses required, and, in the end, they were compelled to take a very large number of foreign horses, of very inferior quality, at very high prices. There is no doubt that, if the same demand arises again in the coming Autumn, the difficulty and the cost will in the coming Autumn, the difficulty and the cost will culty and the cost will be found much greater than in 1872.

Even in staid old England the adequacy of trial by jury to meet the wants of the age is being seriously discussed and questioned. The London Advertiser, while stoutly contending for its preservation intact in criminal cases, remarks: "We think the jury system requires alteration in civil cases. Here, let it be observed, we do not contend against the wisdom of our ancestors; for they never contemplated the amazing complication, the huge entanglement and the inextricable confusion of legal precedent, contradiction, verbosity, fiction and Amesse into which the law bearing upon civil cases has grown. A criminal trial is pretty nearly what it was 100 or 500 years ago. When the judges of the land declare that even they cannot unravel recent Acts of Parliament, we may well ask what any twelve ordinary, well-educated gentlemen are to de?" This hast remark would imply that they are blessed with a better class of jurors in England than those who form the staple of our city courts. Even in staid old England the adequacy of

"In some experiments lately tried on the Thames in propelling a large boat with air without machinery, I forced into the water, by aid of the steam from a 1-horse power boiler, about 1,000 gallons of air in a minute, and obtained a speed of three miles an hour through the water. If the London had been properly fitted upon the above plan, the steam from the boiler of her donkey-enging would have rendered her perfectly safe from foundering in a few minutes."

TARTAR WOMEN.

THE lives of Asiatic Tartar women of the higher classes are thoroughly aimless and uneventful, their only business being to eat, dress, and sleep. Their costume is very rich and elegant. It consists of a species of robe of rich silk or satio, sleeves being very large and long, sometimes falling as low as the ground; the upper part of these re has is em-THE first number of Petermann's Mittheil

PERSONAL AND GENERAL

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON Was in town last

THURSDAY, April 3d, will be Fast Day in

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID is a potential candi-

THE latest from Spain reports a serious de-

MR. EDMUND YATES has sailed for home on

Mr. Thurlow Weed received his pension a veteran of 1812 lately. PRESIDENT GRANT was entertained recently

Secretary Robeson will probably succeed Some 22 of the Spanish provinces demanded

THE ex-King Amadeus has formally re-

CARDINAL CULLEN has issued a pastoral ter denouncing the Irish University Bill.

PRINCE BISMARCK has made a powerful ecch against the Roman Catholic clergy.

GENERAL VON MOLTKE has nearly completed shistory of the Franco-German campaign.

The President will leave Washington for

GENERAL PHIL SHERIDAN is reported to be BALTAZZI EFFENDI, Secretary of the Turkish

Robert A. Ellis, who served under Lord

Mr. BOUTWELL has been elected to the nited States Senate by the Legislature of Massachusetts. EX-PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON recently peared as counsel in a lawsuit in a Tennessee justice's

THE Cuban insurgents appear more active-an ever, and recently won a victory over the Spanish.

MINISTER MORI will soon leave Washington but will return in the Fall to resume his

The late James Savage donated \$40,000 to arvard College and \$10,000 to the Massachusetts Histori-

CHIEF-JUSTICE HENRY A. BELLOWS, of the

Mr. Kodama, a native Japanese, has been seted to deacon's orders by the Baltimore Methodist

An enthusiastic antiquary at a Parisian le recently paid no less than \$4,500 for a pistol of the ne of Henri II. Young Fred Grant, son of the President,

ill spend a portion of the coming Summer in the Yo ite Valley, Cal. THE Diplomatic Corps resident in Wash-

on have called on President Grant, and tendered him r congratulations. COUNT CHRISTIAN DUMAS, formerly aid-de-

camp to Louis Philippe, died recently at Passy, France, in the 74th year of his age. GOVERNOR SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has

Dr. Thomas Barclay, Principal of Glasgow University, recently deceased, began life as Parliamentary reporter for the London Times.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER has declined the chair of Sanskrit offered him in the ne Strasbourg. He will stay at Oxford.

THE locomotives of the New York Central Railway, which were seized by the are advertised to be sold at auction

RECENTLY the Prince of Wales presided the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent stitution for aged Freemasons. THE New York German Turner District is

circulating a petition calling for the enactmen in this State making school education compulse

A PARTY of gentlemen Japs from Jeddo are Annapolis, Md., on a visit to Naval Academy at that place.

GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ has become Chiefstice of the Supreme Court of Mexico, which, should cancy occur, would make him President of the Republi

REV. L. D. HUSTON, D.D., charged with mmorality, has been expelled from the Methodist Epis-opal Church by the Annual Conference of the Church Mr. George W. Curtis is not dangerously

ill, as was at first reported, but is prostrated through fatigue consequent upon a prolonged lecture tour through the West. FRENCH troops have been sent to the Spanorder that all Carlists who cross the line shall be

THE Board of Apportionment has author-ed the issuing of \$1,800,000 of Broadway widening and raightening bonds, the sum-total of which is fixed at

THE claimant Tichborne has been offered \$10,000 to come to this country to exhibit himself, indictment for perjury against him hinders the accept of the offer.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed to increase the supply of water for Blackwell's Island. The new pipe will convey, it is said, to the Island 1,000,000 gullens daily.

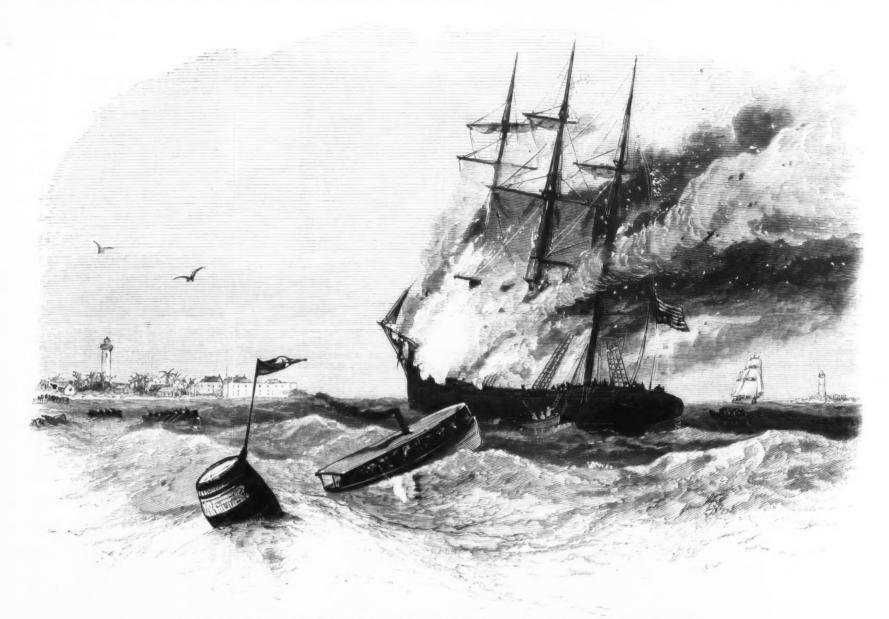
Colonel Riddle, with a company of care came upon and took 35 of the Modoc Indians pris-on the 15th inst. Captain Jack wants to tall with sace Commissioners.

NEARLY 500 miles of the route of the

THE Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs at Brazil has been directed to demand "immediate satisfaction" of the Brazilian Government for the insult to the Portuguese flag at Para.

THE Standing Committee of the Protestant siscopal Church of Cincinnati held a meeting lately, and solved to bring the body of the late Bishop Mellyammer from Italy for interment.

PRESIDENT GRANT has requested Mr. C. F. De Long, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, Mr. John Jay, Minister to the Austrian Empire, and Mr. George Bancroft, Minister to the German Empire, to hand to their resignations

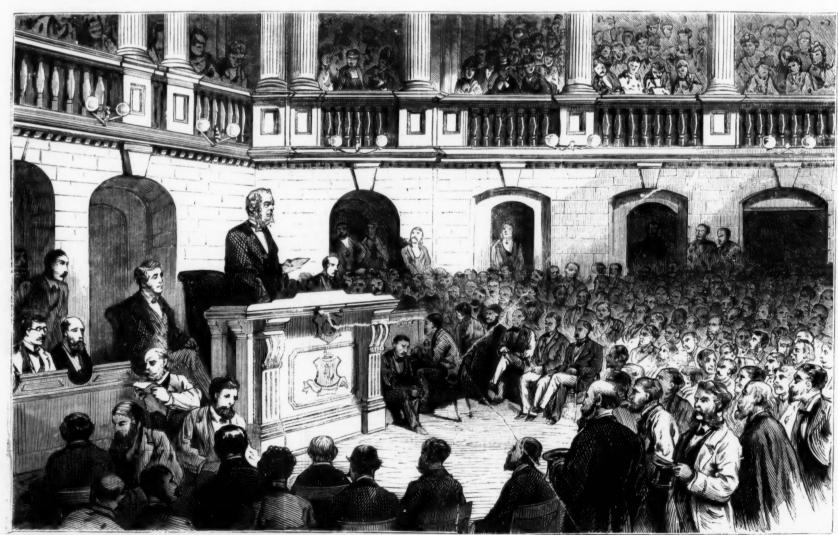


KEY WEST.—THE SHIP "NORTHWESTER," WHILE ENTERING THE HARBOR, ON FIRE.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. B. M'MANOMY.—SEE PAGE 50.

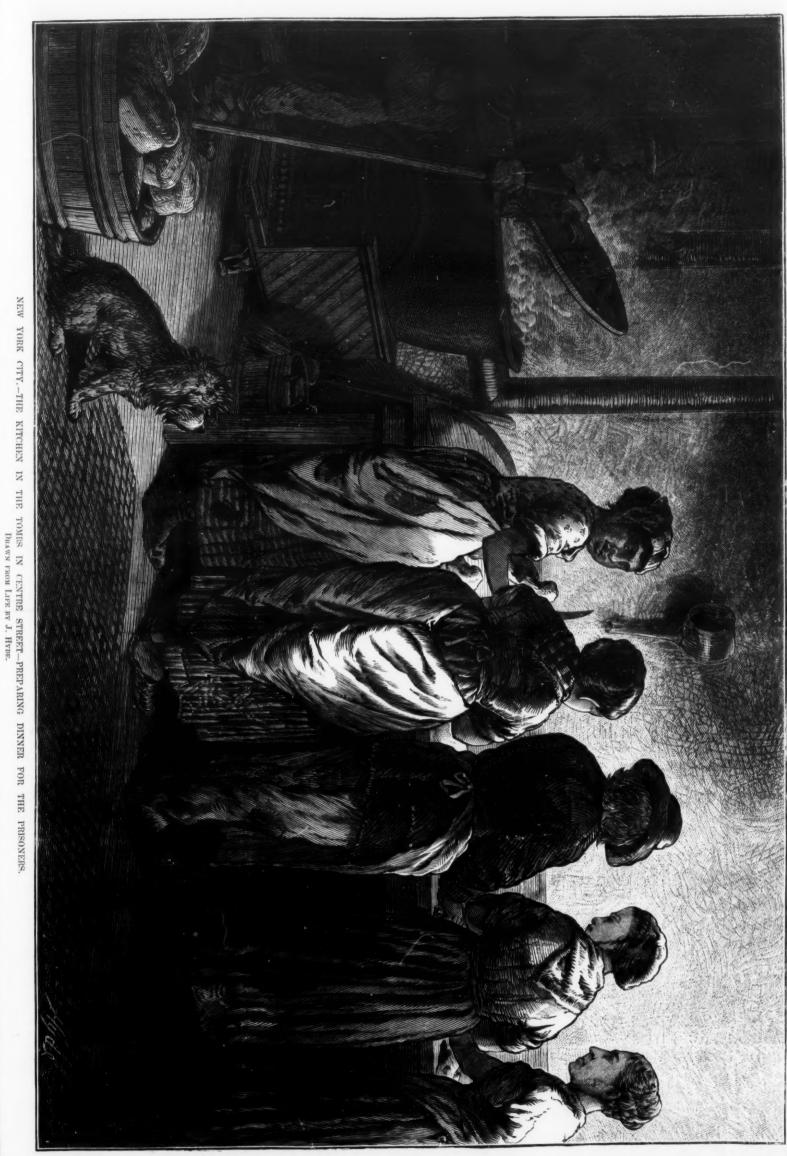
SCENES IN THE TOMBS.

It has frequently been intimated that the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections in New York contemplate the erection of a new City Prison, and the abandonment of the present structure—the Tombs—which is conceded to be unhealthy, overcrowded, unsuitably located, and incapable of proper improvement. It is in the interest of humanity we urge this change, for it is well known that the city Prison was, at one time, "the Collect was subsequently made to adapt this substance to fuel. The pond was not entirely filled to construction of a canal from river to river.

In the year 1800, the project was abandoned, and the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the question was reopened, and the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the question was reopened, and the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the question was reopened, and the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for then the query urged, "Whether it would not be expected in 1811, for



AS U. S. SENATOR BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT SESSION.—THE PRESIDENT DECLARING THE VOTE,—FROM A SECTOR BY P. DANIELS.—SEE PAGE 41.



dampness, and from insufficient ventilation. It has been reported that several prisoners have developed unmistakable symptoms of consumption and other fatal diseases. The Warden and keepers have the reputation of being attentive and kind-hearted, but the progress of the evil effects of malaria cannot be arrested in the midst of such surroundings.

During the year 1871, 31,832 persons were detained in the Tombs, and on December 31st, there remained 358. The deaths amounted to twenty-three. These figures are taken from the last issued report—that for 1872 has not yet come to hand.

As an illustration of the general want of accommodation, we furnish a view of the kitchen where all the food for prisoners is prepared.

This department should be larger, better situated, and have more approved culinary implements. There are three large irou caldrons for boiling tea, coffee and soup. At one end, scarcely equal to the dimensions of an ordinary pantry, is the apartment where hundreds of loaves of bread are stored, then sliced for distribution. The kitchen of a well-appointed private residence in the city would far exceed this in size, material and arrangement.

Ex-Warden Finlay, in speaking of the diet, said:

Ex-Warden Finlay, in speaking of the diet, said: "We give the prisoners eight ounces of bread for each meal, with plenty of meat; coffee for breakfast, soup for dinner, and tea for supper." "Do you permit the friends of prisoners to bring them special meals?"

them special meals?"

"Yes; they can bring everything in the way of refreshments except liquors; we have to be very strict about those. Sometimes the prisoners who have money send out to restaurants for their meals; we offer no objection, but we give them as much as they can eat here. There is no limit; we have enough, and desire the prisoners to be well-fed, and so treated that they will have no cause to complain. Our meals are regular, and everything is well cooked."

## THE "NORTHWESTER," ON FIRE, ENTERING KEY WEST.

O'N the afternoon of Sunday, 23d of February, shout four o'clock, the ship Northwester, of Boston, entered Key West, with her "union down," and showing other signals of distress. This is the gubject of our illustration.

She hailed from Boston, was about 1,600 tons, and had sailed from New Orleans, with a cargo of cotton, for Liverpool, on the 17th ult. When she had been four days at sea, fire was discovered, and the captain made all sail for Key West.

When the vessel reached that port, making signature.

captain made all sail for key West.

When the vessel reached that port, making signals of distress, the captain of the U.S. S. Powhadan manned all his boats, and boarded the Northwester, which he and his men gallantly did all in their power to save—but in vain.

She was burned to the water's edge, at her anchorage, opposite the fort. The crew were saved.

## BRITISH PREMIERS.

BRITISH PREMIERS.

THE resignation of office by Mr. Gladstone renders it interesting to recall the Premiers who have held office for the last 114 years. The Duke of Newcastle came into power April 5, 1754, and held office for 8 years and 52 days. The Earl of Bute took office May 29, 1762, and held it for 322 days. The Administration of Mr. G. Grenville commenced April 16, 1763, and lasted for 2 years and 87 days. The Marquis of Rockingham took office July 12, 1765, and held it for one year and 21 days. The Administration of Lord North was one of unusual duration, commencing Jan. 28, 1770, and lasting 12 years and 34 days. The Marquis of Rockingham again came into power March 3, 1782, and held it for 132 days. He was succeeded, July 13, 1782, by the Earl of Shelborne, whose term of power was 266 days. He next Premier was the Duke of Portland, who came into power April 5, 1783, and remained in office 260 days. Then came a very long Administration, that of Mr. Pitt, who came into power April 5, 1783, and remained in office 260 days. Then came a very long Administration, that of Mr. Pitt, who came into power Dec. 27, 1783, and held office for 17 years and 86 days. Mr. Pitt was succeeded, March 17, 1801, by Lord Sidmouth, who remained in office 3 years and 366 days. Then came the second Pitt Administration, commencing May 12, 1804, and lasting 1 year and 236 days. Lord Grenville took office Jan. 8, 1806, and held it for 1 year and 64 days. The Duke of Portland again became Premier, March 13, 1807, and remained in office 3 years and 102 days. He was succeeded, June 28, 1810, by Mr. Spencer Perceval, whose term of power extended over 1 year and 350 days. The Earl of Liverpool Administration, which commenced June 8, 1812, was a very long one, lasting 14 years and 307 days. Mr. Canning succeeded Mr. Canning August 10, 1827, also held office only 168 days. The next Administration was that of the Duke of Wellington, which commenced June 29, 1846, lasted 5 years and 239 days. Sir Robert Peel took office Dec. 8, 1834, but o year and 241 days.

SESOR EMILIO CASTELAR has issued in Spanish a "Life of Lord Byron," which, it is said, will be one of the most original wonuments of Spanish literature erful orator, but a deep student in interary history.

FUN FOR THE FAMILY.

A corn extractor - A crow. FLOATING capital-Venice.

A SENTINEL should not carry a nap-sack.

GENERAL court - Waiting on half a dozen

Does a cow become landed property when

WHEN does a man feel girlish? When he

When a young lady gives herself away,

What comes once in a minute, twice in a it, and once in a man's life? If a woman tells more than the truth in

speaking of a rival's age, she "Why don't you get down and lead the

horse? That is the way to keep warm," said a gentleman to a boy one cold day. "No," replied the American youth "it is a b-b-borrowed horse, and I'll ride him if I freeze!

THERE have been many definitions of a utlenan, but the prettiest and most pathetic is that wen by a young lady, who says: "A gentleman is a man being combining a woman's tenderness with a half-courses."

The California Press contains accounts, both interesting and incredible, of an Indian shepherd at Vallejo. He is said to be of weak mind, and bleats and eats grass like a sheep. The divino William had evidently noted a similar case in his day, as he observes that ewes will "breed a habit in a man."

CRUEL HUSBAND-" Deceive youdignant Wife-"Don't tell me any more lies! Didn't you say last night that you were only going to a quiet little party-domnoes, and that sort of thing?" Cruel Husband—"Just so; that's what I said, exactly. Dominoes, dominoes, you know! Always have dominoes at a masked ball?"

Large fur wraps and "buffalo robes" are used in America for coverings when persons are out sleigh-riding. In New York the latter, for shortness, are cuiled "buffaloes." A pair of newly arrived Britishers, being about to undertake their first sleigh-ride, were asked by the waiter whether they would have one or two "buffaloes." Believing that he spoke of horned cattle of unknown temper, they modestly replied that, as they were new to the work, one buffalo would suffice to begin with

MR. A. drinks because his doctor has recommended him to take a little—Mr. B., because his doctor has ordered him not, and he hates quackery. Mr. C. takes a drop because he's wet; Mr. D., because he's dry; Mr. E., because he feels something rising; Mr. F. because he feels a sinking; Mr. G., because he's got ase a friend off to California; Mr. H., because he's got see a friend come home from Australia; Mr. H., because he's so hot in the evening; Mr. K., because he's so cold in the morning; Mr. L., because he's got a pain in his head; Mr. M., because he's got a pain in his side; Mr. N., because he's got a pain in his selection over him; Mr. Q., because he's got a pain in his because he's got a pain all over him; Mr. Q., because he feels light and happy; Mr. R., because he feels heavy and miserable; Mr. S., because he feels heavy and miserable; Mr. S., because he's got no friends and enjoys a glass by himself; Mr. X., because he in friends around him; Mr. W., because he's got no friends, and enjoys a glass by himself; Mr. X., because his not cut him off with a shilling; Mr. Z.—we should be happy to inform the reader what Mr. Z. Sreasons are for drinking, but, on putting the question to him, he was found to be totally unable to answer. Mr. A. drinks because his doctor has re

"OUR FAVORITE SEWING - MACHINE. — The cheapest and best Sewing Machine now manufactured for family use is probably the New Wilson. We certainly would use no other. It works with equal facility on muslin, cloth, cambric, tarletan, flannel and leather. It does not paralyze the spine, or wear out the operator in any way, neither does it demand an incressant stoppage to find out where the difficulty is, There is no difficulty. It runs smoothly and evenly, hems, fells, tucks, gathers, and binds. It does the finest and most beautiful work on cambric and linen. It also has the merit of being cheaper than any other first-class sewing-machine, as it can be purchased for \$50. The feeding device is an improvement on all other machines, and is a special patent of the Wilson. It does not get out of order, nor break needles, nor slip, nor pucker the cloth. So complete has the Wilson Sewing-Machine been made, by a skillful combination of brain and muscle, that it has left nothing to be desired. "Saleszoom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other retities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns. " OUR FAVORITE SEWING - MACHINE. - The

SOMETHING NEW.—A copartnership to be known under the style of Croncy & Tuttle has been established at No. 35 Union Square, for the purpose of carrying on the importation of gentlemen's furnishing goods. The elegant parlor, on the west side of the Square, is a miniature world of ashion, particularly in the lines of shirts and articles of neck-wear, the firm enjoying unusual facilities for obtaining at the earliest moment the choicest fashions decided upon in London and Paris. As each steamship brings a fresh assortment, the advantage of consulting Messra Croncy & Tuttle before purchasing elsewhere is apparent.

Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine in constant use elever years, and never loosened a screw, or made the slightest change in the machinery. She used the same needle for nine years, and did beautiful work on all materials, from the finest muslin to the coarsest jeans.

No REMEDY IN THE WORLD ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

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Tress Coats for Balls, etc., for sale and to hir Custom Clothing, Browleave missile and Custom Clothing, Bros-iway misitis, etc., always on hand. Chen, durable working clothes, for men and boys, in good variety. Overcoats and pen-jackets, from \$5 to \$25. Suits, \$10 to \$55 Prices low. SHEA, the Clothier, \$27 Broome Street, one block East of Broadway.

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Use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold by

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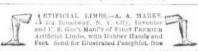
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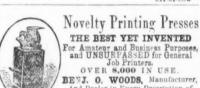
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